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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-124**

**Tuesday**

**28 June 1988**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-124

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## Japan

### **Tamura Rejects U.S. Import Target Request**

OW2706125788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT  
27 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 27 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura has rejected a U.S. request to set a target of doubling Japanese purchases of U.S. products in three years, Japanese officials in his entourage said Monday.

Tamura objected to the request voiced by his U.S. counterpart Commerce Secretary William Verity during their meeting in Washington, the officials said.

The officials, who requested anonymity, said Tamura opposed the proposal partly because of U.S. accusations that Japan had failed to live up to its past commitment to hike the U.S. share of the Japanese semiconductor chip market to 20 percent.

Verity also urged Tamura to increase Japanese imports of U.S.-made semiconductor chips for use in Japanese-made automobiles, they said.

Tamura sounded negative on the request, only saying, "Japan is continuing its efforts to promote Japanese purchases of foreign semiconductor chips."

Meanwhile, Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials voiced concern about the possibility that a new trade row might result from a discrepancy in interpretations of a new Japan-U.S. agreement to promote sporting goods and other competitive U.S. products in Japan.

The accord, "market Japan—with America's best," jointly announced by Tamura and Verity, called for promoting the sale in Japan of five categories of U.S. products—sporting goods, leisure products, furniture, jewelry and pet food, according to a Japanese announcement.

But the MITI officials, who asked for anonymity, said the U.S. strongly demanded the inclusion of processed foods in the list of U.S. products subject to import promotion, although Japan initially refused to let the item be covered by the accord.

They rejected the U.S. demand on the ground that processed foods come under the jurisdiction of both the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, they said.

The Japanese side later tacitly tolerated the inclusion of the item in the announcement of the accord by the U.S. side, they said.

However, the agreement "did not constitute a formal accord between the two governments" and the categories of products subject to the accord "is not strict," the officials said.

They said the MITI entourage would ask the other two relevant ministries to agree to the inclusion of processed foods in the agreed-upon list after coming back to Tokyo.

### **Takeshita To Visit Australia 1-5 July**

OW2806035788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT  
28 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will visit Australia from July 1 to 5 to attend celebration of the country's bicentenary and to meet his Australian counterpart Bob Hawke, the government said Tuesday.

According to his itinerary announced Tuesday, Takeshita will visit an international leisure fair now under way in Brisbane on June 2 and attend a luncheon meeting in Sydney on July 4 to be hosted by Governor General Sir Ninian Martin Stephen.

The Japanese prime minister is scheduled to meet Hawke on July 4 to exchange views on international and bilateral matters and expansion of relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

## **Foreign Minister Returns From Middle East Tour**

### **Uno Visits Jordan**

For Tokyo KYODO and Jordanian reportage on the visit to the Kingdom of Jordan by Foreign Minister Uno, including his meetings with Crown Prince Hasan and signing of loan agreements, see the Jordan section of the 24 June Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

### **Uno Arrives in Tokyo**

OW2806051788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT  
28 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno returned home Tuesday from a Trip to four Middle East countries following his attendance at the Toronto summit.

Uno, who left Tokyo on June 16, accompanied Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the annual summit of seven major industrialized nations June 19-21.

He later visited Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel between on June 22-27.

He was the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Israel.



**Residents Returning From DPRK Denied Entry**  
*OW2706134388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT  
27 Jun 88*

[Text] Shimonoseki, June 27 KYODO—The City of Shimonoseki on Monday said it will not allow a North Korean ship to enter port early next month with Korean residents of Japan returning from a visit to ancestral graves in the communist country.

Shimonoseki Mayor Yoshitsugu Izumida said some 300 Korean residents of Japan seeking to return to their homes in the Chugoku and Shikoku Districts will have to disembark elsewhere as a result of strong local opposition to the port call.

The local chapter of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) protested the decision, saying the city should reconsider its action on the basis of international law and humanitarian considerations.

The 8,314-ton Samjiyon, which carried the Koreans back to North Korea in late May, was scheduled to arrive at Shimonoseki on Friday. It is the first such vessel to be refused entry to Shimonoseki.

It also wants to stop at Kokura port in Kitakyushu City on July 3 to pick up an additional 350 local Korean residents who plan to visit the graves of relatives in the north.

Authorities in Kitakyushu have previously denied port call for the ship.

**Government Decides on Outline for Tax Reform**  
*OW2806034588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—The government decided Tuesday on the outline of a proposed tax reform featuring huge cuts in direct taxes and the introduction of a sweeping 3 percent consumption tax.

The outline, finalized at a cabinet meeting early Tuesday morning, is based on a similar set of proposals announced two weeks ago by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's tax system Research Council.

It will serve as the basis for a package of tax reform bills the government plans to submit to an extra Diet session expected to convene in mid-July, government officials said.

Under the plan, the aggregate sum of cuts in income, corporate and other direct taxes, coupled with a scrapping of the existing indirect taxes, would result in a revenue reduction of some 9,066.7 billion yen.

On the other hand, the revenue increase from the proposed consumption tax and other sources is expected to total some 6,675.3 billion yen, according to the officials.

The 2,391.4-billion yen shortfall would be made up by an expected natural increase in tax revenue due to an expansion of the domestic economy and by a spending cut through stepped-up efforts for financial reform and streamlining the bureaucracy, the officials said.

The scheme provides for a 2,255-billion yen cut in individual income tax through a simplification of the tax brackets from the current 12, with tax rates ranging from 10.5 percent to 60 percent, to five with a 10 percent to 50 percent range combined with bigger deductions such as the basic deduction and that for dependents.

The plan also provides for a cut in individual residence taxes by 881.9 billion yen, the officials said.

With the 697-billion yen cut in inheritance tax, 1,521-billion yen reduction in corporate tax, and other tax cuts, the total amount of cuts in direct taxes reaches 5,637.3 billion yen.

The government expects to raise 5,442.5 billion yen through the sweeping 3 percent consumption tax and new taxes on capital gains made through transactions in stocks and bonds.

With other revenue increases expected under the plan, the total tax increase will amount to 6,375.3 billion yen.

Since a natural increase in tax revenue is estimated to come to some 300 billion yen in fiscal 1989, a 2,391.4-billion yen deficit is expected for that year, the officials said.

**Special Diet Session Planned**

*OW2806044688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party agreed on Tuesday to propose convening the Diet on July 11 for a 120-day extraordinary session to discuss tax reform bills, LDP sources said.

Five senior officers of the government and the LDP, who reached the accord in a meeting at a Tokyo hotel, also agreed to propose establishing an ad hoc committee on tax reforms in both houses of the Diet, the sources said.

Earlier in the day, the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita adopted a tax reform outline calling for a 3-percent new indirect tax and a cut in income, resident, corporate and inheritance taxes.

The five men are Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ichiro Ozawa, LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe; Kozo Watanabe, chairman of the LDP Diet Affairs Committee; and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the House of Representatives Steering Committee.

Besides tax reform, the government will table bills on relief measures for domestic beef and citrus producers affected by Japan's liberalization of beef, oranges, and orange juice imports, the sources said.

#### **Takeshita Seeks Popular Support**

OW2806051488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT  
28 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Tuesday called for the understanding and cooperation of the people on tax reform.

Takeshita said in a statement that Japan's economy and society had undergone remarkable changes since the end of World War II and that it is time to review the present tax system and to implement reform.

The prime minister said the current tax system depends too much on direct taxation, especially of the income of salaried workers.

The major purpose of the tax reform is to dispel the inequality of taxation by building a new tax system which balances tax among income, consumption and assets, Takeshita said.

Takeshita said that learning from the withdrawal of the sales tax last year, the new indirect tax, called a consumption tax, will be as simple and fair as possible.

The prime minister pledged that he will persevere with promotion of administrative and financial reform because these must be implemented together for a new era to begin.

Takeshita said he will do his utmost to establish a tax system which will enable Japan to be full of vitality in the future and which will be suitable for the country.

#### **Takeshita Vows All-Out Effort**

OW2806084088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT  
28 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Tuesday reaffirmed that he would do everything in his power to achieve a sweeping tax reform and rebuild a taxation system based on a balance of taxes on income, consumption and assets.

Takeshita vowed his determination in an unprecedented statement, while the cabinet adopted a tax reform outline calling for the imposition of a 3-percent indirect tax and a 5.6 trillion yen cut in income, resident, corporate and inheritance taxes.

Meanwhile, the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party agreed to propose convening the Diet on July 11 for a 120-day extraordinary session to discuss the tax reform bills, officials said.

The opposition camp is determined to resist the government-LDP tax plan, opposition sources said.

Takeshita, attending a regular session of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, called on party members to unite toward achieving the tax reform.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, at a meeting of LDP mayors, showed a firm resolve to realize the first major revision of taxation in four decades.

LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, speaking at the same meeting of mayors, said the ruling party will call on the opposition parties to join the tax reform discussions.

Takeshita said in the statement that now is the time to review the present tax system to cope with the rapid changes in Japan's economy and society.

Calling for popular support for the tax reform, the prime minister said that present tax revenues depend too much on those from direct taxes, particularly on wage earners.

Of the 46.4 trillion yen tax revenues estimated for fiscal 1988, direct taxes account for 33.5 trillion yen or 72.2 percent, according to a Finance Ministry report.

Takeshita said the purpose of the reform is to establish balanced taxation on incomes, consumption and assets and to dispel a sense of tax inequality among the Japanese people.

He appealed to the people to support the new tax plan, which he said is necessary to maintain the vitality of the economy and society, prepare for the "graying society" and to distribute tax burdens equally.

Takeshita said he will make the proposed new indirect tax, called a consumption tax, as simple and fair as possible, learning from an abortive attempt to levy a sales tax which the Diet killed last year.

The tax reform outline, adopted at the day's cabinet session, is based on a set of proposals approved by the LDP two weeks ago.

It will serve as the basis for a package of tax reform bills the government plans to submit to the extra Diet session.

Under the plan, the aggregate sum of cuts in income, corporate and other direct taxes, coupled with scrapping of the existing indirect taxes, would result in a revenue reduction of some 9,066.7 billion yen.

On the other hand, the revenue increase from the proposed consumption tax and other sources is expected to total some 6,675.3 billion yen, according to officials.



The 2,391.4-billion yen shortfall would be made up by an expected natural increase in tax revenue due to an expansion of the domestic economy and by a spending cut through stepped-up efforts for financial reform and streamlining the bureaucracy, the officials said.

The government expects to raise 5,442.5 billion yen through the sweeping 3 percent consumption tax and new taxes on capital gains from transactions in stocks and bonds.

With other revenue increases expected under the plan, the total tax increase will amount to 6,375.3 billion yen.

### **Cabinet Adopts Outline on Land Policy**

*OW2806083688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—The cabinet on Tuesday announced an outline of land policies which pledged greater government efforts to reduce land prices.

The outline, which was based on policy proposals filed by an advisory body on June 15, calls for studies to move the capital from Tokyo, to get government offices out of Tokyo and to relocate key administrative organizations.

### **Poll Conducted on SDF, Defense Affairs**

*OW2606114588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT  
26 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 KYODO—An overwhelming majority of Japanese surveyed want to see Japan's defense budget remain at the present level or set lower, while the government has increased defense outlays in the past decade, a government opinion poll shows.

The poll, whose findings were released by the Prime Minister's Office Sunday, said 58.0 percent of pollees replied that they favor the present level, up from 54.1 percent in the similar survey conducted in 1984. Those who called for a reduction was 19.2 percent, up from 17.7 percent in 1984.

It said 11.2 percent called for a boost, down from 14.2 percent.

This meant an overwhelming 77.2 percent did not want a further increase in Japan's defense spending, which already ranks high among a group of countries following the two military superpowers.

The pollees made their responses while seeing a table comparing the size of Japan's defense budget in proportion to gross national product (GNP) to those in eight other major democracies.

The table indicated Japan's 1.0 percent of GNP defense spending, comparing it with 6.9 percent for the United States; Britain's 5.2 percent; France's 4.1 percent; West Germany's 3.2 percent; Australia's 3.0 percent; Italy's 2.7 percent and 2.2 percent each for Spain and Canada.

The poll on public perception of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] and national defense affairs, taken on January 7-17, covered 3,000 Japanese aged 20 or older, of whom 79.1 percent or 2,374 responded. It was seventh since the government conducted the first such survey in 1969.

In December 1986, the government of then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone scrapped a decade-long policy holding down defense budget below 1 percent of GNP.

Japan's fiscal 1987 (April 1987-March 1988) defense budget of 3,517 billion yen was 1.004 percent of GNP.

Fiscal 1988 defense spending is set at 3,700 billion yen, up 5.2 percent from a year before and 1.013 percent of GNP.

The survey showed 68.8 percent, down from 71.4 percent in 1984, believed that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty contributes to peace and security of Japan and 12.5 percent, up from 10.4 percent, did not believe so.

Asked what Japan should do to ensure its security, 67.4 percent, down from 69.2 percent in 1984, supported the status quo, maintaining both the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and the SDF.

It showed 7.2 percent, up from 6.8 percent in 1984, supported scrapping the Security Treaty and reducing the size of the SDF or disbanding the SDF, while 5.9 percent, up from 5.0 percent, insisted to abolish the Security Treaty and to defend Japan on its own.

As for the size of the SDF, about 61 percent wanted to maintain the status quo while 13 percent called for expansion and 12 percent favored reduction of the defense forces.

Asked what they will do in case of an attack on Japan, 39.6 percent of the respondents said they will support the SDF in some ways, 18.9 percent said they will resist unarmed, 10.2 percent said they will not resist, and 5.0 percent said they will fight the enemy by joining the SDF.

Asked if there is possible danger of Japan becoming involved in war, 21.5 percent, down from 30.0 percent in the previous survey, said "yes" and 31.3 percent, up from 23.8 percent, said "no" and 32.1 percent, up from 30.9 percent, said such a possibility cannot be ruled out.

Asked to which aspect the SDF should attach importance in the future, 38.0 percent cited national security, 12.2 percent maintenance of domestic security and 36.9 percent disaster relief operations.

Asked to give up to three items of international concern, the largest share of 42.1 percent mentioned the super-power military balance.

The Iran-Iraq war came second at 33.2 percent, followed by Soviet military deployment on Soviet-held Japanese islands off Hokkaido at 32.9 percent.

The poll showed 19.5 percent named security on the Korean peninsula; followed by Sino-Soviet showdown and U.S.-Soviet ties (16.3 percent); the Soviet military buildup in the Far East (16.0 percent); the Arab-Israeli conflict (6.2 percent).

**Finance Minister Sees No Need To Prop Up Yen**  
*OW2806045388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday that he sees no need at all for the Bank of Japan to intervene in the market in support of the declining yen.

Miyazawa told a press conference after the morning's cabinet session that foreign exchange rates should be determined by exchange market movements themselves.

He said it is natural for the yen-dollar rate to move up and down.

The dollar opened sharply lower against the yen in Tokyo Tuesday, in reaction to its rise to the highest closing level in six-and-a-half months.

It started at 130.48 yen, down 1.22 yen from Monday's close, marking the first setback in seven sessions.

**Beef Import Increase, Price Decrease Predicted**  
*OW2806053888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Beef imports into Japan will more than triple and its domestic price will fall by 30-40 percent from the current levels within 10 years of liberalization of beef imports scheduled in 1991, a research institute said Tuesday.

According to a report compiled by the National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, affiliated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan's beef imports will increase by 3.5 times to reach 1.11 million tons by the year 2000 from the present level.

Japan is scheduled to liberalize imports of beef from 1991 after a three-year transition period in line with bilateral agreements with the United States and Australia.

The total supply of beef in Japan will also increase to 1.84 million tons in 2000 from 861,000 tons in fiscal 1987, which ended in March, while the ratio of imported beef against domestic beef will switch to 6:4 from the current 4:6, the institute said.

The wholesale price of domestic calves will fall by 30 percent by 2000 to 162,000 yen a head from 394,000 yen currently and that of milk calves by 40 percent to 97,000 yen from 211,000 yen, it said.

**Further Efforts Made To Reduce Rice Stocks**  
*OW2506142288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT  
24 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to lower the producer price—the government's purchase price—for this year's rice crop for the second straight year in a move to curb production and prevent the build-up of an excessive rice stock, ministry sources said Friday.

The ministry wants the government to propose a price cut of at least 5 percent at a meeting of the Rice Price Council, an advisory body, scheduled for early next month.

In the event of a price cut on the order of 5 percent as envisaged by the ministry, the price of unmilled rice will drop from the present 17,557 yen per 60 kilograms to about 16,600 yen.

Rice, a staple food for the Japanese, is under the control of the government, which buys it from farmers at a higher price than the price to consumers. The subsidization of the difference requires huge fiscal disbursement.

Because of successive bumper crops, the stock of old rice is expected to reach 2.3 million tons this autumn, far exceeding the optimum level of one to 1.5 million tons.

Moreover, the ministry thinks it necessary to narrow a price gap between domestic and foreign rice in view of a tendency to a freer international flow of farm products, the sources said.

The ministry also hopes that a lower producer price will prompt farmers to strive for higher productivity.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry basically has no objection to a further cut in the producer price, but wants to limit the cut because it will require significant sacrifice by farmers. It also thinks the price cut alone will not be sufficient to end the oversupply situation.

## Mongolia

### **Batmonh, Other Leaders Attend Hural Session**

*OW2706123388 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] The Great People's Hural, Mongolia's parliament, held the 4th session of the 11th convocation in Ulaanbaatar on 24 June. It discussed the issue of furthering agricultural and public undertakings organized by state administrative bodies. The key report on the issue was delivered by Politburo member and Deputy Prime Minister Altangerel.

The session also [words indistinct] Commissions of the Great People's Hural of health protection, public education, culture and science, on the Credential Commission, and a report on endorsement of the decree on proceedings of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia.

The session was attended by Mongolian party and state leaders led by President Batmonh and Prime Minister Sodnom.

### **MPRP Issues Slogans for Revolution Anniversary**

*OW2706094288 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1413 GMT 20 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Jun (MONTSAME)—“Long live the 67th anniversary of the Mongolian people's Revolution, which opened the historical era of Mongolia's transition from feudalism to socialism!” This begins the series of slogans of the MPRP Central Committee devoted to the 67th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia. They were carried in UNEN's Sunday issue.

The MPRP Central Committee (?calls on the working people) of the country to meet the glorious anniversary by implementing all production tasks for the first 6 months of 1988 and more actively [words indistinct] of rejuvenation and glasnost.

The MPRP Central Committee urges cooperative animal breeders to raise animal breeding production to a qualitatively new level, to more fully exploit livestock productivity, and to tirelessly carry on the struggle to reduce nonproductive animal losses.

“Drastically exploit production capacities; more widely introduce modern scientific and technological achievements and progressive technology into (?production); carry on persistent (?struggle) for production efficiency, high [word indistinct] labor results, and production quality; and thriftily use raw materials and material and power resources” were addressed to workers of the country's industry.

The MPRP calls on working people to carry on a decisive struggle against manifestations of (?bureaucracy), formalism, and [words indistinct] and strengthen organization and discipline in every possible way. [Words indistinct] slogans in honor of the world socialist system, [words indistinct] ardently greet the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and their specialists who are helping in the socialist construction of the (?MPR).

The MPRP Central Committee sends ardent greetings to communist and workers' parties, the international working class, and all progressive forces on the planet.

The MPRP Central Committee urges peoples of the world to unite their efforts in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war (?and for universal peace and security).

[Words indistinct] People's Republic, the slogans say.

### **Batmonh Receives Japanese Diet Delegation**

*OW2606014888 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] The Japanese parliamentary delegation led by the honorary chairmen of the Japanese-Mongolian Friendship Society in the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet Masatoshi Tokunaga left Ulaanbaatar on Thursday.

During its stay in Mongolia, the delegation was received by Mongolian President Batmonh, chairman of the Great People's Hural Rinchin and visited the Central Province, Young Pioneers Cultural Palace, and Central Local Law Museum in Ulaanbaatar.

The delegation was in this country at the invitation of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia.

### **Batmonh Greets New Italian Communist Leader**

*OW2506013188 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Text] Mongolian party leader Batmonh has congratulated Achille Occhetto on his election to the post of general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

### **Sodnom Congratulates SRV Counterpart**

*OW2506093888 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1346 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME)—Dumaa-giyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Minister, in connection with his appointment to this high post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation of our two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to be supported by principles of [words indistinct], strengthen and deepen [passage indistinct].

#### **Namsray Returns From Berlin Meeting**

OW2506105188 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1345 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME)—The MPR delegation headed by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, returned home today. The delegation took part in the work of the Berlin international meeting for establishing nuclear-free zones.

### **North Korea**

#### **Further on Anti-U.S. Struggle Day Rallies**

##### **25 June Mass Rallies Mark Day**

SK2806091588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2300 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Excerpt] On the 25 June day of the struggle against U.S. imperialists, mass rallies, gatherings, and demonstrations were held in the cities of Chongjin, Haeju, and Kanggye and in Kim Chong-suk, Chongju, Kima, and Panmun Counties.

The rally and gathering sites were packed by many working people, youths, and students who gathered there shouting slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialists, who ignited the war of aggression in Korea, who have inflicted indescribable misfortunes and disasters on our people, and who are still running amok in seeking new war provocation maneuvers in South Korea, and against the fascist No Tae-u military ring.

Hung at the rally and gathering sites were the slogans "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the mortal enemy of the Korean people!"; "Overthrow the fiendish murderer No Tae-u!"; "The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, stop the new war provocation maneuvers at once!"; and "Let us repel the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of the fatherland!" Also hung there were posters showing the revolutionary spirit of our people, who will achieve the reunification of the fatherland without fail by smashing the two-Koreas schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The rallies and gatherings began with the playing of the national anthem.

At the mass rally in Chongjin City, Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman

of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Choe Ki-chong, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Hamgyong Province; and other responsible functionaries of the local party organs, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, and working organizations, and KPA generals, officers, and heroes, and unsung achievers were present along with some 50,000 working people of the city.

Speaking at the rally after Chairman Choe Ki-chong spoke were KPA officer Chi Chang-sun; labor hero Pang U-hwan, who is a defector; and Chang Kum-suk, a victim of the fatherland liberation war.

The speakers said that the Korean war, which the U.S. imperialists provoked 38 years ago, was a most atrocious and cruel war of massacre unprecedented in the history of war in the world. With surging indignation, they spoke about the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who turned peaceful urban and rural areas into piles of ashes and killed our people indiscriminately by hurling in as many as some 2 million troops—a large number of U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy forces, mercenaries of the 15 countries that followed, and South Korean puppet troops—and combat technology and equipment.

They said that our people and People's Army won a shining victory in the fatherland liberation war by firmly uniting around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great military strategist, and by rising in unison in the fight to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They stressed that this was a vigorous display of the invincible might of our people and People's Army that firmly united around the party and leader.

They said that the U.S. imperialists, instead of drawing a due lesson from their shameful defeat in the Korean war, are only watching for an opportunity of aggression by continuing to seek the wild ambition for a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic and by staging extremely adventurous war exercise rackets.

The speakers said that they have deployed 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and restructured the nearly 1 million puppet troops into an assault force for northward invasion and annually stage the criminal "Team Spirit" joint military exercise by mobilizing vast aggression armed forces, which are more than enough to carry out a whole war, in order to impose nuclear catastrophe again on our people.

Saying that this criminal military exercise shows how atrociously the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique are scheming to ignite a war of aggression against us, the speakers sternly condemned and denounced the mortal enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who inflicted intolerable misfortunes on our people during the Korean war in the past and are still



running amok in South Korea in seeking to impose the catastrophe of a nuclear war on our nation, and also denounced their dirty stooge, the fascist No Tae-u military clique.

At the mass rally held in Haeju City, Mun Song-sul, responsible secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Kim Chang-sik, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of South Hwanghae Province; and other responsible functionaries of the local party organs, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, and working organizations, KPA generals, officers, and heroes, and unsung achievers were present along with 50,000 working people, youths, and students.

Speaking at the rally after Chairman Kim Chang-sik spoke were Yi Tong-chol, representative of workers; No Myong-son, representative of agricultural working people; and Yi Hyon-ok, representative of youths and students.

The speakers specifically noted the steady efforts that our party and the government of the Republic have made to prevent the danger of war, which has been growing ever since the beginning of the cease-fire in Korea; to ease tension; and to open a favorable phase for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique instead have every time answered by extremely intensifying North-South confrontation through the unprecedented anti-Republic rackets of intrigue and war maneuvers, they exposed that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, while openly saying that the second Korean war would be a nuclear war, have worked out an adventurous war strategy and plan to invade our Republic and are running amok in seeking to put them into practice.

The speakers said that, under the facade of a single window of dialogue designed to oppose any dialogue with us, they recently have even blatantly disclosed their criminal scheme to monopolize the dialogue and exploit it for their divisive objective.

The speakers warned that, despite our people's sincere efforts, if the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea persistently move along the road of opposing dialogue and reunification and provoke a war of aggression against us, all Korean people will never forgive the aggressors and the fascist group, and that they will burn to death in the flames they themselves will have lighted.

At the mass rally held in Kanggye City, Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the Chagang Provincial party committee and chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, and other responsible functionaries of the local party organs, organs of power, administrative

and economic organs, working organizations, and KPA generals, officers, and heroes, and standard bearers of the three revolutions were present along with some 50,000 working people, youths, and students in the city.

Speaking at the rally after Yi Mun-hon, vice chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Chagang Province, spoke were Yi Tong-nim, representative of workers; Kim Yong-hui, representative of agricultural working people; and Ha Chae-chon, who is a defector.

The speakers said that, today, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the No Tae-u puppet clique, while persisting in the reckless new war provocation maneuvers, are bestially suppressing the anti-U.S. struggle for independence by the South Korean people, youths, and students and their antifascist struggle for democratization.

They denounced the South Korean fascist military clique's declaration of a state of emergency, virtually a state of martial law, in all parts of South Korea to suppress with tanks and bayonets the struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students for independence, democracy, and reunification and their unhesitating commission of a fascist atrocity by blocking the 10 June North-South student talks through the mobilization of some 60,000 police troops.

The speakers stressed that the South Korean people, youths, and students, by holding the already raised anti-U.S. banner of independence should more vigorously carry out the struggle to repel the U.S. imperialists and end their colonial rule.

They said that all people of the northern half of the republic, with the mind to actively support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, should carry out the 200-day campaign more vigorously and usher in the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as the grand festival of a victor.

Following the rallies, mass demonstrations were carried out in the cities of Chongjin, Haeju, and Kanggye. [passage omitted]

#### Counties Hold Rallies

SK2806090088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0500 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 25 June day of struggle against the U.S. imperialists, mass rallies, mass meetings, and demonstrations were held on 26 June in the cities of Hamhung, Sariwon, Hyesan, and Manpo, and in Kaechon and Chaeryong Counties. [passage omitted]

A mass rally held in Hamhung City was attended by Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial party committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's

Committee; and responsible functionaries of the provincial party, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, and working organizations; heroes, unsung people who have rendered distinguished services; and standard bearers of the three revolutions, along with 50,000 working people, youths, and students.

Following a speech by Cho Song-kun, vice chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, Yi Son-suk, a victim of the fatherland liberation war, KPA officer O Hung-sik, and student representative Choe Ha-ryong spoke at the rally. [passage omitted]

A mass rally held in Sariwon City was attended by Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries of the local party, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, responsible functionaries of working organizations, KPA generals and officers, heroes, unsung people who have rendered distinguished services, and standard bearers of the three revolutions, along with some 50,000 working people, youths, and students from the city. [passage omitted]

A mass rally held in Hyesan City was attended by Kim Won-chon, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Yong-tuk, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries of the local party, organs of power, administrative and economic organs, working organizations, KPA generals and officers, heroes, unsung people who have rendered distinguished services, and standard-bearers of the three revolutions, along with some 40,000 working people, youths, and students from the city. [passage omitted]

#### **Meetings Urge Frustrating War Moves**

*SK2806050788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0453 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—If the U.S. imperialists ignite a war of aggression again, they will be unable to escape a more serious defeat than in the '50s.

This stern warning came from mass meetings held by working people in Sinuiju City, Nampo Municipality, Hyangsan County of North Pyongan Province, Kumgang County of Kangwon Province and Paechon County of South Hwanghae Province on June 27 on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism".

The speakers at the meetings proudly recalled that in the rigorous days of the war, our people and People's Army under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant

commander and a great military strategist, humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

They expressed deep apprehensions over the fact that though scores of years have passed since the ceasefire on the Korean peninsula, a durable peace is not yet guaranteed, but the danger of a new war, a nuclear war, is growing.

They bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist clique for getting more feverish in their new war provocation moves and schemings to perpetuate the division of the nation under the pretext of the "Olympic security".

Noting that no force can check the strong aspiration and demand at home and abroad for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, the speakers urged the U.S. imperialists to look straight at the trend of the times and withdraw from South Korea at once and the No Tae-u group to step down without delay.

They called for decisively frustrating the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group with concerted efforts of the whole nation and accelerating the historical cause of national reunification.

The meetings were followed by mass demonstrations in Sinuiju and Nampo.

#### **Kim Il-song's Journey to MPR Continues**

##### **Passes Through Soviet Cities**

*SK2706151588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1459 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] Chita June 27 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Zabaykalsk and Chita, the Soviet Union, on his way to the Mongolian People's Republic for a visit.

He passed through Zabaykalsk, a border city of the Soviet Union, on the evening of June 26.

The national flags of our country and the Soviet Union symbolic of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two countries were hung on the Zabaykalsk railway station building.

Present at the railway station were Comrade Aleksandr Mokanu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, officials concerned of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Soviet Foreign Ministry, who came to Zabaykalsk to meet and conduct



President Kim Il-sung to the Soviet-Mongolian borderline, leading officials of the party and power organs of the Chita region and Zabaykalsk District and the Army.

DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong was also present.

President Kim Il-sung alighted from the train and exchanged greetings with the Soviet cadres who came out to meet him.

He was presented with bunches of fragrant flowers by children.

President Kim Il-sung went into the lounge of the station and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the cadres who came out to greet him.

A dinner was arranged that day in honour of President Kim Il-sung by the Chita Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Executive Committee of the Chita Regional Soviet of People's Deputies.

President Kim Il-sung passed through Chita City on the morning of June 27.

Hanging at Chita railway station were the national flags of Korea and the Soviet Union.

President Kim Il-sung was received at the railway station by leading officials of Chita regional and city party and government organs.

He was presented with bunches of fragrant flowers by the second secretary of the Chita City committee of the party and the chairman of the executive committee of the Chita City Soviet of People's Deputies.

President Kim Il-sung exchanged greetings with the cadres who came out to greet him and had a conversation with them.

#### **Passes Through USSR-MPR Border City**

*SK2806103188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1022 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Naushki June 28 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Ulan Ude, the capital of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the USSR, on the evening of June 27 on his way to the Mongolian People's Republic for a visit.

Flags of Korea and the Soviet Union were hanging at Ulan Ude railway station.

President Kim Il-sung was greeted by secretaries of the Buryat Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the minister of interior, the chairman of the state security committee and other leading officials of party and power bodies of the Autonomous Republic and Ulan Ude and the Army.

Women in beautiful national costumes presented bunches of fragrant flowers to President Kim Il-sung.

He exchanged greetings with the Soviet cadres who came out to greet him and conversed with them in an amicable atmosphere.

He passed through Naushki, a Soviet-Mongolian border railway station, on the morning of June 28.

Flags of Korea and the Soviet Union and the slogan "Long live the indestructible friendship between the Soviet and the Korean peoples!" were hung at the railway station building.

Senior officials of the party and power bodies of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and Kakhta District, came out to the station to meet President Kim Il-sung.

Comrade Aleksandr Mokanu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, and other Soviet cadres who conducted President Kim Il-sung to the borderline station from Zabayka'sk, sincerely wished him good health and great success in his visit to Mongolia.

#### **Enters MPR at Suhbaatar**

*SK2806104188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1028 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Suhbaatar June 28 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Suhbaatar, a border city of Mongolia, on the morning of June 28 on his way to Ulaanbaatar to pay an official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Suhbaatar railway station was decorated in a festive attire for greeting Comrade Kim Il-sung.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Jambyn Battonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman

of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, were hung together with flags of Korea and Mongolia on the railway station building.

Thousands of welcomers in beautiful holiday attire, carrying portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and miniature flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons, were lined up in the station, compound where the letters "Warm welcome!" and "Long live the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean peoples!" were seen.

Present at the railway station to greet and conduct Comrade Kim Il-song to Ulaanbaatar were Comrade D. Molomjams, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Comrade D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other senior officials of the central organs, the first secretary of the Selenge Provincial Party Committee, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Selenge Provincial Hural of People's Deputies, the secretary of the Suhbaatar City Party Committee, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Suhbaatar City Hural of People's Deputies and other leading officials of local party and power bodies.

When the train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station compound, the crowd enthusiastically welcomed him, powerfully waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and raising the cheers of "hurrah!"

Acknowledging the cheering crowd, Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train and exchanged warm greetings with the cadres who came to greet him.

A Mongolian child and woman greeted and presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

He dropped in a lounge amid the welcome of the crowd and had a cordial conversation with the cadres who came to greet him.

#### **Sends Thanks to PRC Leaders**

*SK2806064888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2100 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Message of thanks from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on 26 June to party and state leaders of the PRC]

[Text] Beijing

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee,

Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC,

We are passing through the northeast region of your country on our way to the Mongolian People's Republic for a visit. Passing through the territory of your country, which is familiar to me, I extend fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the PRC government, and the Chinese people.

Chinese comrades accorded a warm welcome to us and provided us with all accommodations this time, too, as they have always done in the past.

Feeling the Chinese comrades' exceptional sense of intimacy with us, I express deep thanks to you for this.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and the Chinese people greater success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th CPC Congress, to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to achieve the complete reunification of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 26 June 1988

#### **Greets Soviet Party, State Leaders**

*SK2806100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1001 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on June 28 a message of thanks to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, upon crossing the borderline of the Soviet Union on his way to the Mongolian People's Republic for a visit.

The message says:

We received warm hospitality and all conveniences which are a token of deep fraternal comradeship from Soviet comrades this time, too, just as when we visited your country in May 1984.

I am pleased with this and express deep thanks to you.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and the people of the Soviet Union greater success in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, accelerate socio-economic development and attain the development and prosperity of the country.

### Further on Visit by U.S. Communist Officials

#### Kim Il-song Speech at Banquet

SK2706124488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2100 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 23 June arranged in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States headed by Gus Hall—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gus Hall, comrade members of the U.S. Communist Party delegation, and comrades:

Today we are very glad to have this occasion together with Comrade Gus Hall to share the emotion of friendship. Your current visit to our country after making a long journey is an expression of your high trust in our party, as well as evidence that friendly relations between our two parties are developing beneficially.

In this significant meeting I once again warmly welcome Comrade Gus Hall and comrades from the U.S. Communist Party as our precious guests and as class brothers.

Comrade Gus Hall, you are not only a communist revolutionary veteran who has been fighting with a strong will since your youth, dedicating everything to the cause for liberation of the working class, but are also an outstanding leader of the U.S. Communist Party who has been working devotedly as party leader to strengthen the party and develop the communist movement for more than 30 years.

Under your leadership, the U.S. Communist Party today is actively struggling, even under difficult circumstances, to protect the democratic rights of the working masses and the interests in their lives, to oppose aggression and war, and to safeguard the peace and security of the world. The Korean people are watching your just struggle and extend firm support to and solidarity with it.

You are visiting our country at a time when, under our party's leadership, a grand construction campaign to achieve the complete victory of socialism is being vigorously waged in the northern half of the republic and when the South Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is mounting higher.

Today, progress and prosperity is being achieved along the road of socialism in the northern half of the Republic. However, South Korea is still under the military occupation of the United States. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and the division of our country have not only brought untold sufferings and miseries to the South Korean people, but also placed great obstacles to the socialist construction of the people

in the northern half and obstructed the unified development of our country. The military occupation of South Korea by the United States also runs counter to the interests of the American people.

If the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and if the U.S. Government does not interfere with the domestic affairs of Korea, our people will smoothly resolve the question of national reunification according to their own will, and then the cause of a war in Korea will disappear.

The responsibility for the relations between our country and the United States rests entirely with the U.S. Government. If the U.S. Government withdraws their military troops from South Korea and stops interfering in the domestic affairs of our country, we are ready to normalize our relations with the United States on an independent stand.

Our party and the government of the Republic proposed Korea-U.S. talks a long time ago and early in 1984 advanced a proposal for tripartite talks among our Republic, the United States, and South Korea with a view to replacing the Armistice Agreement between us and the United States with a peace agreement and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea. However, the U.S. Government has not accepted our just and fair proposals but instead has been further increasing tension in Korea by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise every year with the mobilization of large-scale armed forces of the three services.

While spreading an absurd rumor that the threat of a southward invasion has grown with the forthcoming 24th Olympic Games, the U.S. Government has recently been more unscrupulously perpetrating the shameless maneuvers designed to isolate and slander our republic. It has gone so far as to prohibit Americans from contacting us. This shows that the U.S. authorities have not renounced their two-Koreas policy, but instead are trying to hold on to South Korea as their permanent military base.

There can be no threat of a southward invasion. The threat of aggression always comes from imperialism, not from socialism.

That youths, students, and the broad sections of the people in South Korea are now calling for withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. independence shows that there is no threat from the North and that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces is not only the very cause of all miseries and sufferings in South Korea, but is also the very obstacle to the country's reunification.



The U.S. Government must abandon its scheme of creating two Koreas, discard its anachronistic policy of keeping South Korea as its colony, stop all its acts of interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, and withdraw its armed forces from South Korea at the earliest possible date.

The WPK and the U.S. Communist Party, despite the great geographical distance between them, are on the same front, because you are fighting within the citadel of imperialism and we are struggling on the outpost of the front against the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression. Your party's struggle is a great support to our people.

Our people are grateful to the U.S. Communist Party not only for the vigorous campaign to support the just struggle of the Korean people by strongly condemning the U.S. armed invasion during the past fatherland liberation war, but also for the current solidarity movement that is being waged through various activities to support our country's reunification in opposition to the unwarranted Korea policy of the U.S. administration.

Struggling against the U.S. Government's unjustifiable policy toward Korea is the common task of our two parties as well as the Korean people and the progressive American people. Our party treasures the friendly relations with the U.S. Communist Party and has been following the consistent policy on promoting friendship and consolidating solidarity with the American people of all walks of life who love peace and justice.

We believe that your party, along with the progressive American people, will, in the future, too, work hard to support and encourage the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

Comrade Gus Hall, I am firmly convinced that your visit to our country and our current meeting will serve as an important opportunity to promote our friendship and to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and between the people of the two countries. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party will, in the future, too, strengthen friendship and solidarity with the U.S. Communist Party and will vigorously struggle in close cooperation with you for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism and communism.

In conclusion, I wish you joyful and useful days while staying in our country and propose a toast to fraternal friendship and solidarity between the WPK and the U.S. Communist Party, to great success in strengthening and developing the U.S. Communist Party and in the implementation of the just cause of your party, to unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, to peace of the world and progress of mankind, to the health of Comrade Gus Hall and his wife, to the health of comrades of the delegation of the U.S. Communist Party, and to the health of all comrades present here.

### WPK, U.S. CP Hold Talks

SK2406104488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1033 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—Talks were held in Pyongyang today between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Present there was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also on hand were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the USA Communist Party, and James Jackson, member of the Political Bureau, and ideology secretary, of the party Central Committee, Lee Dlugin, member of the Political Bureau, and international secretary, of the party Central Committee, and Elizabeth Hall, member of the party National Review Commission.

The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

### Hall Gives Gift to Kim Il-song

SK2406104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1036 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, on June 24.

Present there were Comrade Gus Hall and members of the delegation.

On hand were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Gus Hall explained the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il-song presented a gift to Comrade Gus Hall.

Comrade Gus Hall expressed deep thanks to him for it.

**Hall Gives Gift to Kim Chong-il**

SK2406105188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1039 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, on a visit to our country.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Comrade Gus Hall on June 24.

**U.S. Officials at Music Performance**

SK2506050788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0501 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—The visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America appreciated a music and dance performance at the Mansudae art theatre on the evening of June 24.

The members of the delegation headed by Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., were invited to see the performance.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and working people in the city saw the performance with the guests.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic plane.

**Delegation Tours Pyongyang**

SK2606082888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0808 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America headed by Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, on a visit to Korea went to Mangyongdae on June 25.

It was accompanied by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The visitors went first to the old home in Mangyongdae where President Kim Il-sung was born and saw with keen interests the historical relics preserved there with utmost care, listening to an explanation about the immortal story associated with the time-honoured house.

They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the old home.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Gus Hall made an entry in the visitors' book.

The delegation went round the construction sites of the school children's palace in the Kwangbok Street and the Angol Sports Village and the Nungnado stadium.

After the inspection, Comrade Gus Hall said it was a miracle that Korea which rose from debris has been constructed wonderfully like this in a short period. He added that the construction of Pyongyang evidences that there is a famous genius of architecture in Korea.

Back home, he said, we will tell the young people of the United States about the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the architectures of Korea.

The delegation made a round of the Pyongyang metro and the grand people's study house.

It laid a wreath in the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

**Solidarity Cable From U.S. Communists Received**

SK2706152588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1506 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)—A message of solidarity came from the Central Committee of the USA Communist Party on June 20 to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The message says that the courageous struggle of the South Korean people against the No Tae-u "regime" and multinational corporations carries weighty significance in the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular. Noting that the U.S. workers and the South Korean workers are jointly struggling against multinational exploiters, the message stresses that the strike movement of the South Korean working class enjoys ever greater support from the trade union movement of the United States. The message says:

The heroic struggle of the South Korean youth to meet the youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constitutes an important contribution to the struggle for peace.

The initiatives consistently put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace, peaceful reunification of the country and the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula are a part of the worldwide peace offensive of the socialist countries and the world's people. The recent Moscow summit talks contributed to this process. The summit talks this time, as in the past, could be held by the struggle on the Soviet Union for peace and by the peace forces who hold a majority in the United States. The fact that the world festival of youth and students will be held in Pyongyang shows that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea greatly contributes to the struggle for peace, solidarity and a better future of the young generation, the message notes. We, it said, express solidarity once again with the struggle for peace, solidarity, peaceful reunification and the withdrawal of U.S. forces and weapons from South Korea.

### **Yi Kun-mo Pays Official Visit to Iran**

#### **Arrives in Tehran 21 June**

*SK2506032488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2300 GMT 21 Jun 88*

[Text] Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, and his entourage arrived yesterday in Tehran, the capital of Iran, on a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Greeting the premier and his entourage at the airport were Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Iranian prime minister; 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, deputy premier; minister of commerce; deputy ministers of foreign affairs and of commerce; the Iranian ambassador to the DPRK; other functionaries of relevant sectors; and diplomatic envoys of many countries in Iran. Also on hand at the airport were the DPRK ambassador to Iran and personnel of the embassy.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. After playing the national anthems of our country and Iran, the premier reviewed the honor guards of the three services of the armed forces. The premier made a brief speech and delivered an arrival statement.

In the statement, he said that Korea and Iran, as members of the Nonaligned Movement, have formed and developed friendly relations for a long time. He also noted that during the visit he will meet the leaders of the Iranian Government and exchange views on matters concerning the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and other matters of mutual interest, including particularly the matter of strengthening and developing economic fields.

He expressed the conviction that his visit to Iran will contribute to further strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and accelerating the joint anti-imperialist cause for independence.

Before this, the premier of the State Administration Council and his entourage had stopped over at Urumqi in China on their way to Iran. The premier met and had conversation with the chairman and vice chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, who paid him a courtesy call, and was invited to a banquet arranged by the chairman of this Autonomous Regional People's Government. He was also invited to the welcoming performance of artistes from this region.

The premier of the State Administration Council and his entourage also stopped over at Karachi, Pakistan, on the way to Iran.

#### **Iran's Khamene'i on 'Imperialists'**

*SK2406102788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1016 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, when he met with premier of the DPRK Administration Council Yi Kun-mo on June 22, said the peoples of Iran and Korea are fighting the U.S. imperialists and declared that Iran has always supported the anti-imperialist and progressive stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Expressing support to all the proposals of the DPRK for the reunification of the country, he stressed:

The Korean policy of the United States will fail.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

#### **Holds Talks With Iran's Musavi**

*SK2506050688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0455 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—Talks between Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were held in Tehran on June 20 and 23.

Present there on our side were the entourage of the premier and the DPRK ambassador to Iran and on the opposite side were the Iranian deputy prime minister, the minister of commerce, a vice-minister of foreign affairs, the Iranian ambassador to the DPRK and other officials concerned.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of other issues of common concern.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.



**Attends Banquet With Prime Minister**

SK2506072688 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1300 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday arranged a banquet in honor of Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, and his entourage.

The premier's entourage and our country's ambassador to Iran were invited to the banquet. The deputy Iranian prime minister; the minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps; Iran's ministers of defense, petroleum, and commerce; Iran's first deputy foreign minister, and other persons concerned also attended the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Holds Talks With Rafsanjani**

SK2506073688 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1300 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, yesterday met with Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During their talks, the premier conveyed the greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the speaker. After expressing his deep thanks for this, the speaker asked the premier to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The speaker said he hoped that the visit to Iran by the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council would serve as a new occasion for developing relations between the two countries.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The deputy prime minister and deputy foreign minister of Iran, Iran's ambassador to our country, the entourage of the premier, and the ambassador of our country to Iran attended the talks.

**Signs Trade Accord With Iran**

SK2506122088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1035 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—An accord between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Iran on June 24.

It was signed by Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran.

The accord says the two sides agreed to expand co-operative relations in trade, economy and technology on the principle of equality and mutual interests and cooperate with each other in international organizations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The two sides denounced, it says, the ever undisguised aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in different parts of the world including in the Korean peninsula and Persian gulf.

**Returns to Pyongyang 25 June**

SK2506133088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1033 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who had paid a return visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his party returned home on June 25.

They were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and others, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy, the Chinese ambassador and an official of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang. They stopped over in Karachi of Pakistan and Urumqi of China on their way back home.

**South TV Debate on Reunification Criticized**

SK2806054388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0510 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today in a signed commentary hits at a "Night Forum" held recently in Seoul on the subject "How should the reunification issues be solved?"

The "Night Forum" was a place for showdown between the so-called "experts on North-South affairs," raised by the puppets, and students, that is, between the traitors pursuing national division and the patriotic forces demanding national reunification.

The No Tae-u group tried to deal a theoretical setback on the calls of students through its "prepared" underlings and thus justify itself in blocking their movement for reunification at the point of the bayonet and cool the heated aspirations of the masses for reunification. As the saying goes, however, curses come home to roost, the commentary says, and goes on:

With regard to the Olympic issue, mouthpieces of the traitor No Tae-u spun out a nonsensical talk to the effect that although the North calls for co-hosting, it is working to divide the Olympics into two, not coming to Seoul, and to partake of the "profits from the Olympics." this justly met with humiliating counterblows from students.

The puppets revealed by themselves the fact that they had no intention, from the outset, of realizing Olympic co-hosting, but were seeking an insidious political aim through single-handed hosting.

No's minions tried hard to lay the blame for the continued division at our door, and insisted on "unified government channel of dialogue," describing the students' proposal for North-South student talks as a "jump of logic" and as "pathetic."

No's mouthpieces also admitted of their own accord that they were to blame for the fruitless dialogue between the North and the South up to now by telling that when they commenced a dialogue they did not want reunification but sought an aim to show the North "trust" of the South and thereby prevent its "provocations."

Bringing the students who were not ready to take part in the forum, the puppets attempted to put them in the defensive by their unilateral offensive, the commentary notes, and remarks.

When their minions proved impotent, this notwithstanding, the puppets made them provoke and threaten the students. This is not different at all from the act of firing teargas at the demonstrators who called for student talks.

A general review of the forum shows that the students demonstrated through their righteous argument the proud looks of patriotic students who have a sound will for reunification, whereas the henchmen of the traitor No Tae-u tried to make the forum a place for inciting the consciousness of anti-communist confrontation with no allegations to speak of, thus once again betraying their true color as separatists.

From the objective point of view, No's mouthpieces got nothing at the forum.

#### **River-Crossing Exercise in South Assailed**

SK2806015488 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0054 GMT 27 Jun 88

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June commentary: "A Joint River-Crossing Operation Aimed at Northward Invasion"]

[Text] According to news reports, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression occupying South Korea and the puppet army staged a frantic war exercise called a joint river-crossing operation on the western sector of the front from 20 June through 25 June.

The warmongers raved that this river-crossing exercise, which resembled an actual war, had been aimed at checking the operational system of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the puppet army and to foster

their capacity of swiftly staging any kind of river-crossing operation in an emergency by perfecting their cooperative system. This lays bare the criminal nature of this war exercise, which was aimed at launching a northward invasion.

Marking the 26 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle day and the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the people all over the world raise their voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs who provoked the Korean war 38 years ago.

Precisely at such a moment, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have played with fire against us. This is nothing but an open challenge to peace. Even without this, the Korean peninsula is suffused with the danger of war.

As has been exposed, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not only refused to accept any of our just proposals for detente, peace, and reunification, but they also staged the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise, a nuclear test war against our Republic, from the outset of this year, on a previously unknown scale, mobilizing a large number of armed forces from the continental United States and the Pacific.

Such games of playing with fire as a large joint landing operation, a river-crossing operation, and an airborne mobile attack operation staged by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the puppet army—all offensive operational exercises—were dangerous ones that can be transformed into actual war against the Northern half of the Republic at any given moment.

Under the pretext of providing security for the Olympics, the U.S. imperialists are now scheming to keep the vast forces mobilized for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in South Korea even after the exercise has ended, instead of pulling them out, while planning to bring additional reinforcement to South Korea and to kick up military commotions, even mobilizing the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Recently, there was a secret conference in Seoul between the caudillos of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the puppet military to accelerate the preparations for war, including the need to further strengthen the military cooperative system.

The joint river-crossing operation staged by mixed formations of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression occupying South Korea and the puppet army under the pretext of perfecting the cooperative system was an intentional war gamble to deliberately strain the situation and lead it to the brink of war while perfecting war preparations in South Korea.

The warmongers scheme to steer along a new criminal course toward a war of a northward invasion after massing vast armed forces in and around South Korea under the pretext of safely staging the Olympics.

The situation in South Korea manifests a greater possibility of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets provoking a new war. The South Korean people are now engaged in a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy and national reunification than ever.

Not only are they against the unilateral hosting of the Olympics that will perpetuate the division of the people and exacerbate the tension, but they also call for a cohosting of them by the North and South. In particular, they strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression who jeopardize peace in Korea and who stand in the way of reunification be withdrawn from South Korea.

Such a struggle by the people has rocked the colonial fascist military ruling system to its very foundation and even threatens the Olympics on which the puppets stake their lives.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are attempting to threaten the patriotic students and people who have risen up in an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle with the massive concentration of armed forces and war exercise commotions and, in case their colonial fascist military rule becomes troubled, they would provoke a war of northward invasion without hesitation.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets, however, have nothing to gain from their war commotions. Reckless war commotions will lead the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring to their demise.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets should avoid acting rashly and should behave with discretion instead.

**U.S. Reinforcement of Forces 'Dangerous'**  
*SK2806052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0505 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today says that the U.S. imperialists' drastic reinforcement of their forces occupying South Korea is a very dangerous development.

According to an announcement of the U.S. defence department, the effectives of U.S. forces occupying South Korea had numbered 47,992 as of March 31, 4,100 greater than those one year ago.

The drastic reinforcement of U.S. forces occupying South Korea is aimed to start another war against our republic at any cost on the Korean peninsula, disturb peace and expand their sphere of domination in the Asian region, the author of the commentary says, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists brought forward the problem of "guaranteeing Olympic security" to justify their criminal moves in drastically reinforcing their forces occupying

South Korea. This is a poor excuse of the shameless aggressors. The reinforcement of U.S. imperialist aggression armed forces in South Korea is unnecessary for the Olympic games. It is needed only for a war of northward invasion.

The intention of their drastic arms reinforcement in South Korea is not confined to this alone.

With this, the U.S. imperialists try to threaten the patriotic forces calling for independence, democracy and reunification, give a shot in the arm to the No Tae-u group which is trembling in fear, isolated within and without.

It is unthinkable apart from the flunkeyist and treacherous nature of the No Tae-u "regime" that aggression armed forces are reinforced only in South Korea at a time when the world is advancing on the road of independence.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea, taking along their lethal equipment before they are ousted in face of the greater resistance of the South Korean people and discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of Korea any longer.

**South Condemned for Defense Burden-Sharing**  
*SK2606090888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0852 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today denounces the No Tae-u group's zealous partaking of the U.S. imperialists' overseas aggressive moves.

At the 20th "annual security consultative meeting" held in Seoul between the U.S. warmaniacs and the South Korean puppet military brasshats it was disclosed that South Korea would offer 5 million dollars as expenses for the adjustment of U.S. naval planes stationed in northeast Asian region next year.

The South Korean puppets decided to offer support in military spendings to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, talking about adjustment of U.S. naval planes stationed in northeast Asian region. This constitutes "support" and direct participation in the aggressive military operations of the U.S. imperialists against Iran in the Gulf area, the paper says in a signed commentary. It notes:

The South Korean puppets decided to bear expenses needed for the aggressive military operations of the U.S. imperialists in the Gulf area, obeying the demand of the United States. This is a vicious challenge to and unpardonable crime against the people in this region striving for independence against imperialism and the world's peaceloving people. It also fully proves that the No Tae-u group is faithful underlings of the U.S. imperialists and filthy war servants.



This time, too, the puppets tried to make a jugglery not to disclose the criminal document which they discussed and decided with the U.S. imperialist master because they are fearful of the denunciation by the peoples of the Third World countries, and claimed that their bearing of military expenses has nothing to do with the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists in the Gulf.

In such schemes the world sees the crafty and despicable nature of the puppets.

The criminal act of the South Korean puppets who challenge the cause of independence and peace of the Third World peoples against imperialists as a "shock force" of the U.S. imperialist master in their overseas aggression will be unable to escape the curse and condemnation of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

**South's Claims of Threat From North Disputed**  
*SK2506054988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0534 GMT 25 Jun 88

["Who Threatens Whom?—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique for making much ado as if someone's "provocation" were imminent with the Olympics as an occasion.

The claim that "Olympic security" may be wrecked by someone is ringing out in the same tune from the mouths of the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. masters, as well as from war confabs between the brasshats of U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet Army and from puppet Army units inspected by the traitor No Tae-u, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

On the Korean peninsula "threat from the North" has never been and will not be in the future, too. By nature, the threat of aggression comes from imperialism, not from socialism.

As for "threat to the Olympics" advertized by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, it is a matter within South Korea but has nothing to do with us.

Now the South Korean people are calling for the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and the South in the idea of the Olympics and in the interests of the nation. The massive action of the people is dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group who are abusing the Olympics for a sinister purpose to create "two Koreas" and step up war preparations and throwing a gloomy shadow over the prospect of the Olympic games themselves.

"Olympic security" claimed by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets is at once "security" of the colonial military fascist "regime".

With the fictitious "threat" rows, they try to frighten the South Korean people who have risen in the righteous struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, democratisation against fascism and for national reunification and invent a pretext for suppression. In case the Olympics are not held smoothly desired by them, they intend to shift the blame on to us and provoke a war against the North.

It is by no means a conjecture.

We are heightening vigilance against an ill-boding military racket kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group behind the screen of blowing a trumpet for false propaganda.

**Kim Pok-sin Meets USSR Light Industry Group**  
*SK2706053788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0517 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)—Vice-premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly conversation with a delegation of the light industry of the Soviet union headed by Vice-Minister of Light Industry Albinas Adomaytis at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 26.

**Chongnyon Hold Meeting on North-South Policy**  
*SK2806043388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0420 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan to carry into practice the new policy of North-South negotiation put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was held in Tokyo on June 25.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), made a speech at the meeting.

Noting that the new policy of North-South negotiation and the principled stand on the Olympic problem clarified by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song fully conform to the unanimous will of the entire fellow countrymen who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, he warmly supported and welcomed them on behalf of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

It is the unanimous demand and firm will of the Korean people to have the Olympic games co-hosted by the North and the South and make them a stepping stone for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification, he said, and stressed:

If the puppets force a singlehanded staging of the Olympic games by fascist suppression, they will leave an indelible stain on history.



The No Tae-u group should immediately stop its fascist brutal suppression of the righteous struggle of students and people demanding contacts and talks with the DPRK and respond at once to the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference.

Solidarity speeches were made by Japanese political and public figures who were guests at the meeting.

Referring to in unison the justness and practicability of the new policy of North-South negotiation advanced by the great President Kim Il-song, they fully supported it.

They bitterly condemned the vicious schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to host the Olympic games singlehandedly, turning their back on the policy of North-South negotiation, and manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries in collusion with them.

Indignation speeches were made at the meeting.

#### **Ho Tam, Delegation Return From GDR**

SK2406105888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1042 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The DPRK delegation headed by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, returned home today after attending the International Conference on Establishment of Nuclear Free Zones held in the German Democratic Republic.

It was met at the airport by Secretary Hwang Chang-yop of the WPK Central Committee and others and the Soviet ambassador and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR embassy in Pyongyang.

#### **Mozambican Anniversary of Independence Marked**

SK2406100988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1006 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on June 23 on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A speech was made at the meeting which was attended by Son Song-pil, president of University of National Economy and chairman of the Korea-Mozambique Friendship Association, and other officials concerned and working people in the city.

#### **Kim Il-song Greets Chissano**

SK2406103888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1029 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 23 to Joaquim Alberto Chissano,

president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the foundation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The message says:

Today the Mozambique people, rallying close around the Mozambique Liberation Front Party led by you, are vigorously struggling to smash the aggressive and subversive activities of the South African racists and armed rebels, defend the security and peace of the country and rebuild and develop the national economy.

The Korean people highly estimate and fully support the Mozambique people who are valiantly advancing along the road of socialistic development, overcoming manifold difficulties.

Your visit to Korea in May last was an important occasion in newly expanding and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano and the Mozambique people greater success in their struggle to defend the gains of the revolution, build a new independent and peaceful Mozambique and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa.

#### **O Chin-u Speaks at Zambian Group Reception**

SK2706055588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0523 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception Sunday evening in honor of a military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Alex Kaunda Shapi, secretary of state for defence and security.

O Chin-u, minister of people's Armed Forces, made a speech at the reception.

He said: The close intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected president His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda is a bedrock for an extensive development in depth of the relations between our two peoples and armies.

The people and armymen of Zambia have achieved great successes in implementing the new program for economic recovery and the provisional plan for national economic development to build a "socialist humanitarian society", upholding the slogan of self-reliance, even under difficult condition of direct confrontation with the South African racists.

We highly estimate the efforts bent by Zambia, chairman state of the frontline nations, to terminate the apartheid system of South Africa and achieve a complete liberation of Africa, and extend full support and solidarity for them.

To develop Korea-Zambia friendship conforms with the interests and desire of the two peoples and armies. We will, in the future too, fight shoulder to shoulder with the Zambian people and army to defend peace against war and build a new world free from domination and subjugation in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Alex Kaunda Shapi spoke next.

He said that the relations between Zambia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have grown from strength to strength and have further been strengthened by the mutuality of ideas, ideals and principles on issues.

Declaring that Zambia supports the peaceful reunification of Korea, he said:

The people of South Korea are subjected to untold miseries in riots and fighting because of the unjust and oppressive rule in that part of Korea.

Zambia will always stand by your side to see that the country is reunified.

We are grateful to you, friends and comrades for the continued support Korea gives to Zambia.

We know that Korea is a developing country, but despite your limited resources both material and manpower, your great country has rendered support to Zambia, particularly in the field of agriculture.

Noting that South Africa continued to illegally occupy Namibia in spite of the United Nations resolution on that territory, he went on:

We admire and commend you for the support you have continued to render to the struggling masses of South Africa under ANC [African National Congress] and Namibia under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. On our part, we have resolved to support these movements until total independence based on majority rule has been achieved in those two countries.

The military delegation of the Republic of Zambia whose members include M.N. Masheke, minister of defence, arrived here Sunday.

O Chin-u, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation which paid a courtesy call on him on the same day.

The delegation laid a wreath at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

**Foreign Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang**  
*SK2406105488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1041 GMT 24 Jun 88

["Visits"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the International Organization of Journalists headed by its secretary Constantin Prisacaru, a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association and a delegation of Czechoslovak civil aviation arrived here today.

**Bulletin Appeals for Worldwide Solidarity**  
*SK2706052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0508 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea in its bulletin issued on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle appealed to the world people to more vigorously conduct the movement for international solidarity with the Korean people.

In an editorial entitled "June 25-July 27 is a Month of International Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle", the bulletin lays bare the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who provoked the war of aggression against Korea and imposed immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes upon the Korean people.

The editorial says:

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song the Korean people imposed heavy setbacks on the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the three-year fatherland liberation war and won a brilliant victory.

The Korean people successfully carried out the post-war rehabilitation and construction and built an independent national economy in a short span of time. This gave great inspiration and confidence to the world's peace-loving people.

The editorial analyses the current situation of the Korean peninsula and introduces the proposals of the DPRK government for the independent reunification of the country.

Edited in the bulletin is news about the brisk movement for international solidarity with the Korean people in different countries of the world.

**Student Group Supports National Reunification**  
*SK2406101288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1008 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the International Union of Students, in its recent statement on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, declared support to all the peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for defending peace and security on the Korean peninsula including the proposal of drastic arms cut, the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference to solve the pending reunification question.

Saying the IUS had clarified again its readiness to make efforts for the realisation of North-South student talks, the statement recalled the fact that the South Korean puppet clique resorted to fascist repression, blocking at the point of the bayonet a historical meeting of students of North and South at Panmunjom.

The IUS Secretariat appeals to all the national organisations and friendly organisations to launch a new campaign expressing solidarity with the Korean people and students in their struggle for the democratisation of South Korean society, withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, realisation of peace and denuclearisation on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, says the statement.

**Building of Angol Stadium Nears Completion**  
*SK2506153488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1508 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—The construction of the Angol Stadium with 25,000 seats in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, is near completion.

Football games and track and field events will be held at this stadium with a total floor space of over 57,000 square metres which is being built on a hill overgrown with pine trees.

Its football ground has been turfed and running track covered with rubber plate.

Floodlight towers have been erected at four corners of the stadium.

The stadium has a rest room, physical training room, medical service room, refreshment room and sports scientific study room, which serve to promote the health of sportsmen and the progress of sports technique.

It has 23 doorways, public service facilities and cultural and welfare establishments.

There are several roads to the stadium, so that it will take 10 minutes to go by car to the stadium from hotels in the centre of Pyongyang.

A tourist hotel will be built on a plot of over 27,000 square metres adjacent to the stadium for the convenience of sportsmen and spectators. On the rooftop of the hotel a two-storyed rotary observation restaurant will be built, so that people, while taking meals, can see games in the stadium. Games can be seen from the balconies of hotel rooms, too.

Trees have been planted in tiers, in circles and in other forms around the stadium.

**Kim Chong-il Provides Guidance in Sinuiju**  
*SK2606081888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0801 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea, guided on the spot in the work of construction of Sinuiju City on June 26.

He was accompanied by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Kim Si-hak and Yi Chang-son, members of the C.C. and department directors of the C.C., the WPK; and Comrade Kim Pyong-yul, member of the C.C., the WPK and chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; and Comrade Yom Chae-man, member of the C.C., the WPK and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and officials concerned.

After acquiring a detailed knowledge of the construction of Sinuiju, Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated tasks and ways for building Sinuiju better to suit the aesthetic tastes of the Workers' Party age, examining a chart of the general plan of Sinuiju District Land Upbuilding and the mock-up of the planning of Namsinuiju.

He said, in order to build Sinuiju better on a modern line, many silicate brick flats and such public buildings as theatres, cinema houses, children's palace, sports facilities should be built in peculiar styles to go well with the natural scenery.

Saying what is important in city construction is to take care that the people should not feel the slightest inconvenience in their life, he stressed: To this end, it is required to satisfactorily solve the city heating problem, rationally distribute the service networks and well build the underground setups including the water supply and drainage systems.



The officials should do all work creatively in high party spirit, working-class spirit and people-oriented spirit, if they are to well carry out city construction as befits the workers' party age by applying the architectural aesthetic idea of the party, he stressed.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed the hope that the party members and working people in North Pyongan Province will make renovatory achievements in building Sinuiju better into a modern city by thoroughly fulfilling the tasks set by the party.

### South Korea

**No Seeks 'German-Style' Treaty With North**  
*SK2806120388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
1155 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u said Tuesday that his Republic will seek a German-style basic treaty with North Korea as a first step toward reunification.

Based on the treaty, the country will try to develop a relationship with the North of cooperation, not hostility, for national reunification, No said during a meeting with reporters on the eve of the first anniversary of No's June 29, 1987 Declaration of Democratization package as a presidential candidate.

As a means to make a breakthrough of the deadlocked inter-Korean relations, he suggested that South and North Korea exchange visits by soccer teams, as well as student travels across the border dividing the two Koreas.

I would ask the North to have such kind of exchange. We will invite a team from Pyongyang and our team will come to Pyongyang for a match, No said.

He added that the exchange of sports teams between Seoul and Pyongyang would become a good occasion to restore the national homogeneity of the country.

No said that the government will take a positive diplomacy approach toward Eastern Europe after the Seoul Olympics.

I expect that the world will see the relaxation of tensions and an elevated atmosphere of peaceful coexistence by dint of the Seoul Olympics, No said. The government will take full advantage of such an atmosphere to pursue a positive diplomacy.

Earlier in the day, the president also said that materials concerning North Korea including the NODONG SHINMUN, organ of the North Korean ruling workers' party, would be made public in order to activate debate on reunification among the people.

He opined that problems in student activists' assertions on the inter-Korean issue have revealed the wrong information or lack of information on North Korea held by students.

No said it was desirable for news correspondents to be exchanged with communist countries.

Questioned about the possibility of establishing trade offices in China and the Soviet Union, the president recalled that non-governmental contacts have already been made with such Eastern bloc states as Yugoslavia and Hungary, including the operation of trade liaison offices.

### Student March Proposed

*SK2806042888 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
0200 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] It has been learned that the government will map out a detailed program for a grand march of students from the North and South traversing the national territory from one end to the other and for an exchange of goodwill sports events. It will propose this to the North Korean side early next month in order to actively promote North-South student exchanges.

Reporter Kim Chun-sok has more on this.

[Begin Kim Chun-sok recording] The government's plan to promote North-South student exchanges includes a grand march of the students from the North and South traversing the national territory from one end to the other and an exchange of goodwill sports events. It is reported that the government will propose to the North Korean side talks designed to discuss the formation of a committee for the promotion of these events and the issue of ensuring personal safety for the students.

According to the government plan, a high-ranking government official said, the North and South will organize a committee respectively for the promotion of the grand march traversing the national territory from one end to the other and allow groups of between 500 and 1,000 students to mutually visit the North and South for about 10 days. Also, according to the plan for exchanges of goodwill sports events, delegations of about 200 students will mutually visit the North and South under the sponsorship of student sports committees in the North and South to play three sports events such as soccer, volleyball, and table tennis.

It is reported that the government will finalize the plan for the North-South student exchange at public hearings and propose it to the North Korean side around 10 July after consulting with the National Assembly. At the same time, the government reportedly will once again call on the North Korean side to respond to the responsible talks between the persons in authority in the North and South in order to discuss such issues as organizing committees for the promotion of the grand march between the North

and South traversing the national territory from one end to the other and for exchanges of goodwill sports events, the issue of ensuring personal safety for the students, and the issue of providing convenience for the reporters covering the events. [end recording]

#### **Exchanges Set for After Olympics**

SK2806085088 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0842 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government plans to ask Pyongyang to co-sponsor a combined student march across the North-South Korean border and a student sports meet, to promote contacts between students of the two Koreas, a government source said Tuesday.

The proposal will be delivered to North Korea before July 10, according to the source. The proposal follows remarks by President No Tae-u on June 8 indicating his support for South Korean students' projects for exchanges with their North Korean counterparts.

In the projected student march, some 500 to 1,000 students of each Korea will make an 11-day pilgrimage around the Korean peninsula.

The proposal also calls for a students' sports meet to be held for five days in South Korea and five days in the North with more than 200 students each from Seoul and Pyongyang to compete against each other in such sports as soccer, volleyball and table tennis.

The government came to the conclusion that it is desirable to hold the projected student exchanges after the Seoul Olympic games, the source said. After consulting with the National Assembly, the government will ask Pyongyang before July 10 to co-sponsor the programs.

South Korean students proposed an inter-Korean students' meeting on June 10 at the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas, but the South Korean Government prevented the students from reaching Panmunjom by blocking all access routes to Freedom Bridge, the only entry point to Panmunjom from the south.

#### **Choe Refuses To Allow Visit of JSP Head**

OW2806125888 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1230 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 28 KYODO—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su told a Japanese delegation Tuesday that he will not consent to a planned visit to South Korea by Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi unless the JSP changes its pro-Pyongyang policy.

Choe made the remarks regarding the top opposition party leader's possible visit in his meeting with a delegation of editorial writers of KYODO News Service and its affiliated newspapers led by Yoshimichi Inoue, KYODO's chief editorial writer.

In giving views on his country's diplomacy, Choe said with China's open-door policy, South Korea has substantially developed trade and other exchanges with China. South Korea will continue to steadily promote such contacts with Beijing.

However, Choe said South Korea and China have not held concrete talks to set up bilateral trade offices in their respective countries.

On relations with North Korea, Choe said his country will continue to seek North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympic games opening in September and for inter-Korean dialogues.

Choe also said some trade friction was developing between South Korea and the United States but added he was optimistic that the issue could be settled.

Turning to relations with Japan, Choe thanked Japan for understanding the position of newly industrializing economies (NIEs) in Asia and called for the support of advanced countries who are seeking a larger international contribution from them.

#### **No Thanks Takeshita for Antiterrorism Efforts**

OW2706123088 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1009 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 27 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u praised Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday for taking the initiative in calling for concerted international action against terrorism, Japanese officials said.

No, in a 30-minute meeting with Japanese Justice Minister Yukio Hayashida at his Blue House presidential mansion, also called for Japanese efforts to improve the treatment of Korean residents in Japan, the officials said.

Hayashida, here on a five-day visit through Thursday, gave assurances of Japan's full support in helping South Korea host a terrorism-free, successful Olympics this fall.

No told the Japanese cabinet member that he thanks Prime Minister Takeshita for calling on him before attending the Toronto summit and for listening to South Korea's position on terrorism.

Leaders of Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, who assembled in Toronto June 19-21, issued a political declaration which condemned terrorism, particularly that which is state-sponsored.

The Korean president also asked Hayashida for continued Japanese efforts to help Korean residents in the Soviet Far East island of Sakhalin return home, the officials said.

South Korea can do nothing about the matter as it has no diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, they said.

No called for improving the legal status of young Korean residents in Japan who are not covered in an existing Status-of-Koreans Agreement.

He also asked for improvements in Japan's fingerprinting requirements for foreign residents, the Japanese officials said.

Hayashida promised efforts to reach a solution through diplomatic channels, hinting at a possible revision of the 1960 agreement which accords permanent residency to Koreans in Japan.

**Chong Hae-chang Meets With Japanese Minister**  
*SK2806024788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang met with his Japanese counterpart Yukio Hayashida yesterday and exchanged views on security for the Seoul Olympics and other issues, a ministry spokesman said.

Spokesman Kim Chae-pong said they discussed the status of Korean residents in Japan and cooperation in investigations of international crimes.

Minister Chong expressed his gratitude to Hayashida for the Japanese ministry's easing of "administrative sanctions" for foreigners living in Japan who violate Japanese laws on foreigners' registration.

The Korean minister asked Hayashida to continue efforts to improve the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan, the spokesman said.

Hayashida said he would make maximum efforts to elevate the Korean-Japanese people's legal status, though the matter should be handled through diplomatic channels.

The two justice ministers agreed to exchange visits of ministry officials.

Hayashida flew to Seoul Sunday for a five-day official visit.

Later in the day, he also met with Yi Chong-nam, director of the Prosecutor General's Office.

Hayashida's visit to south Korea is the first by a Japanese justice minister since 1967.

**Soviet, PRC Figures To Attend Seoul Conference**  
*SK2806025088 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0113 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)—A top aide to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Seoul in August to attend an international academic conference here, sources at the Christian Academy, the meeting's organizer, said Tuesday.

Chingiz Aytmatov, a philosopher and adviser to Gorbachev on philosophy affairs, will deliver a lecture during the World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad to be held at the academy house from Aug. 21-Sept. 8.

The theme of Aytmatov's lecture will be the world community in the post-industrial era.

Aytmatov will be the highest-ranking Soviet figure among the Soviets who will come here for the Seoul Olympics and Olympic cultural activities. The games are slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The Soviet philosopher is known to be an important figure with influence in decision-making circles concerned with top Soviet policies. Seoul and Moscow have no diplomatic ties.

A total of 261 Korean and foreign scholars will participate in the conference sponsored by the Seoul Olympic organizing committee.

Among the scholars who will give lectures at the conference will be John K. Galbraith of the United States, Fei Xiaotong, a sociologist of China, and Michel Crozier of France, also a sociologist.

**EC May Continue To Withhold GSP Benefits**  
*SK2506004088 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0035 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)—The European Community (EC) may continue withholding its generalized system of preferences (GSP) favors for South Korea in 1989 if Korea fails to protect the intellectual property rights of EC countries, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. reported Saturday.

The likely move follows the community's suspension of GSP benefits for Korea in 1988. The EC had demanded earlier that Seoul treat the EC and the United States equally in protecting intellectual property rights.



South Korea recognized some U.S. material patent rights in 1986 faced with U.S. pressure, but it has not yet recognized such rights of the EC.

The European Community plans to import a total of 2.5 billion European Currency Units (ECU) worth of products made by developing countries under the GSP in 1989. The GSP will bestow a combined tax reduction of 1.16 billion ECU's on developing countries.

South Korea's trade surplus with the EC in 1987 amounted to some two billion U.S. dollars.

**GATT Trade Levels Sought by Early Nineties**  
*SK2606013688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
26 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae said that the government would liberalize trade to the level carried out by advanced countries in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the early 1990s.

He added that the list of agricultural and industrial products whose imports will be gradually liberalized on a yearly basis will be made public by the end of this year.

However, the chief economic policy maker promised that import liberalization for agricultural products will be pushed in accordance with the adjustment of the nation's agricultural industry structure on a long and short term basis.

In his address on the government economic policy at the Korea International Economy Association yesterday, he said that the opening of the service industry would be gradually noticed according to the development of international negotiations in consideration of its weak competitiveness. The minister also disclosed that the government would liberalize foreign exchange and capital to the level of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on a gradual basis.

With regard to the protection of intellectual property rights, he said that the government would focus on the eradication of illegal copying of foreign books in a bid to defuse trade frictions with the United States.

The chief economic policy maker insisted that the government would pursue multilateral rather than bilateral negotiations to maximize the nation's interests.

Touching on the diversification of the nation's export markets, he vowed to tone down heavy dependence on the United States and Japan in trade.

In particular, he said that the government would endeavor to maintain a trade surplus with the United States at an appropriate level to avoid growing trade conflicts.

He promised that the government will enhance efforts to promote economic and trade cooperation with developing countries, by providing them with loans, including those countries with which the nation has no diplomatic relations.

Meanwhile, the chief economic policy maker put emphasis on the expansion of domestic consumption and the national economy to cope wisely with external pressure.

He said that the government would help domestic business concerns enhance their international competitiveness based on the stabilization of the national economy.

The minister, especially, maintained that business concerns would be encouraged to realize self-reliance with the modernization of their technology and business structure.

He also said that the government would reduce tax burdens on people in low income brackets and expand financial aid to them and smaller businesses.

Other steps which he disclosed included the eradication of speculative investment in real estate and the promotion of social welfare.

**Chamber of Commerce Sets Up East-Bloc Division**  
*SK2506234988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 26 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) has set up a division which will be responsible for exploring and promoting trade with Communist countries, the chamber said yesterday.

The KCCI action was taken in an organization reshuffle made in a meeting of its standing members held Friday.

The move came at a time when Korea is brisk in developing economic relations with Communist nations.

In recent months, Korea exchanged trade representative offices with Hungary, while exploring business relations with such countries as Vietnam and China.

A senior KCCI official said the KCCI will maintain close relations with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) in exploring and developing trade and other business ties with the nations with which Korea has no diplomatic ties.

Early this year, Korean deep-sea fishing companies advanced to Vietnamese and Chinese waters under long-term contracts with their partners in the nations.

The KCCI division, tentatively named the "Market Exploring Division," will be under the control of the KCCI director in charge of international affairs, the KCCI said.

**Trade Cooperation With Paraguay Discussed**  
*SK2406064188 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0540 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Paraguayan foreign ministers agreed Friday to support the advancement of South Korean medium-sized businesses into Paraguay's textile, leather, lumber, cooking oil and sericulture industries.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and his Paraguayan counterpart Carlos Augusto Saldivar reached the agreement when they discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation in trade and technology, officials at the foreign ministry said.

The two also agreed to activate a commission, established in 1975 to push ahead bilateral cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

Saldivar arrived in Seoul on June 23 at Choe's invitation. He is scheduled to leave Korea on June 28.

Choe asked that Paraguay open its doors to South Koreans hoping to emigrate there. In response, he promised to endeavor to accept as many Korean emigrants as possible.

Choe asked for Paraguay's support in the successful holding of the Seoul Olympics while explaining the current situation on the Korean peninsula and South Korea's efforts to resume inter-Korean dialogue.

Saldivar said his country will provide all possible support for the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, adding that the games will become the foundation for peace and freedom of all mankind.

Choe and Saldivar also exchanged ratification notes for a bilateral trade agreement signed in 1982.

**Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Official**  
*LD2506205288 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT*  
25 Jun 88.

[Text] Tehran, June 25, IRNA—Iranian Foreign Ministry director general for Far East Asia and Oceania, Seyyed Jalal Sadatian now in Seoul upon the official invitation of the Korean Government, met Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Saturday.

The Iranian official elaborated on the Iraqi use of chemical weapons and thanked Korea for condemning the deployment of these lethal weapons.

Talks were also held on the aggressive presence of the U.S. in the Persian Gulf and the Korean foreign affairs minister sympathized on the damage inflicted on Iran through the Iraqi-imposed war.

**Aviation Conference To Discuss Antiterrorism**  
*SK2806010388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
28 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] A regional aviation conference to discuss anti-terrorism measures for the Seoul Olympic games will be held in Seoul for two days starting today, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The talks will be attended by delegates from eight countries in the Asia and Pacific region and three aviation-related organizations, including the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The participants in the Seoul conference will be from Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and the United States, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Two other aviation organizations are the International Air Transport Association (IATA), and the International Federation of Air Lines Pilots Associations (IFALPA).

Agenda items to be discussed in the aviation talks will be joint measures for the security of passengers and effective checks of baggage against potential terrorism to disrupt the Olympics.

In the session, the Republic of Korea will brief the delegates on the latest security situation on the Korean peninsula. Japan is expected to explain to the delegates movements of international terrorist groups.

The United States will make an extensive briefing to them on the real aspects of all international terrorist groups and their atrocities, ministry officials said.

They said that the conference will also cover increasing international cooperation in ferreting out forged travel documents including passports and joint steps after the outbreak of terrorist attacks.

The government plans to present recommendations to the participating countries and relevant aviation organizations seeking closer cooperation in the prevention of air terrorism.

The Korean delegation will be headed by Transportation Minister Yi Pom-chun.

**North Building Free Trade Port at Nampo**  
*SK2606001988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 26 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Seoul (AFP)—North Korea is building a free trade port at Nampo near Pyongyang modelled on China's special economic zones, a Korean-born U.S. university professor said here Saturday.

So Tae-suk, director of Hawaii University's Korea Study Institute, said that the north Korean free trade port would open in about a year's time and was being constructed with the aim of attracting Western capital and technology to the country under its new "policy of openness."

So, who made the remarks during a press conference here, visited Pyongyang last month.

He envisaged economic exchanges between south and north Korea through Nampo port if bilateral relations improved.

So pointed out that north Korean President Kim Il-song and his designated successor and son Kim Chang-il had visited southern China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and sent a number of high officials to study operations in the SEZ in recent years.

#### Further on Controversy Over U.S. Cigarettes

##### Distributors, Prices Named

SK2506021388 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0202 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)—Sale prices of U.S. cigarettes in Korea will drop to between 700 won and 1,000 won (about 0.96 to 1.37 U.S. dollars) per pack beginning July 1.

Three major U.S. cigarette firms—Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds and Brown and Williamson—reported new retail prices and their Korean importers-distributors to the Korea Monopoly Corp. Friday.

Philip Morris informed the corporation of its selection of Samyang International as its importer and that it will cut the prices of Marlboro, Marlboro Lights, Lark and Lark Mild from 1,300 won to 800 won per pack and lower the price of Parliament 100's from 1,400 won to 900 won.

Reynolds, which designated International Hansung as its Korean importer, will lower the prices of Winston, Winston Lights, Camel and Camel Lights from 1,300 won to 800 won per pack and reduce the price of Salem from 1,300 won to 900 won. The company will also cut the prices of Salem Lights, More and Yves Saint Laurent from 1,400 won to 1,000 won.

Another U.S. cigarette maker, Brown and Williamson, selected Taean International as its importer and will lower the prices of Kent, Kent Milds, Kool and Lucky Strike from 1,300 won to 700 won per pack and cut the prices of Kent Deluxe and Pall Mall from 1,400 won to 800 won and 900 won per pack, respectively.

The monopoly corporation plans to allow the three Korean companies to import and distribute U.S. cigarettes beginning July 1 based on the agreement reached on May 27 in trade talks between the two countries and announce the prices of U.S. cigarettes on June 30 as set by the U.S. firms.

The corporation will also investigate whether such U.S. cigarettes as Kent, which will sell for 700 won per pack, are being dumped on Korea's market.

Corporation officials said Kent's reported price includes the import price of 263 won per pack on the cost, insurance and freight basis, taxes of 360 won, and a retailers' margin of 70 won, but it does not include the importers' margin and the distribution cost.

##### Ministry To Investigate Prices

SK2706053288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0514 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)—The Finance Ministry has launched an investigation into the prices of some U.S. cigarette brands in foreign markets to determine the proper price levels for those cigarettes, ministry sources said Monday.

The action was taken as Korean tobacco manufacturing-related groups, including the labor union at the Korea Monopoly Corporation, plan to file an anti-dumping suit against American cigarettes which they believe will be sold here at unfairly low prices. The retail prices of U.S. cigarettes fall on July 1.

The sources said the ministry plans to adopt stern sanctions against the American tobacco firms if it is proven that allegations of their dumping practices are true.

The labor union at the corporation has also launched a probe into the sales and production prices of four American cigarette brands, including Kent, in the United States and other foreign markets. Brown Williamson, a U.S. tobacco manufacturer, informed the finance ministry of its decision to cut the retail prices of Kent, Kool, Lucky Strike and Pall Mall to as low as 700 won (about 96 cents) per pack.

The labor union is also examining the prices of U.S. cigarettes, including Winston and Marlboro, in foreign markets. Winston is manufactured by R.J. Reynolds and Marlboro is produced by Philip Morris. The two companies notified the ministry that they will sell those cigarettes at 800 won per pack.

American cigarettes now reportedly sell in the United States at 1.15-1.50 U.S. dollars.



**Anti-Dumping Suit To Be Lodged**

SK2806012988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
28 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Korea Monopoly Corporation and the unions of tobacco leaf farmers and cigarette retailers have decided to lodge a joint anti-dumping suit against the U.S. cigarette manufacturer Brown & Williamson which intends to sell its products at 700 won per pack on the local market.

Brown & Williamson, which manufactures Kent, Kool, Lucky Strike and Pall Mall, last week informed the Finance Ministry of its decision to market them at the price of 700 won per pack effective July 1.

At present, the retail prices of imported foreign cigarettes on the domestic market average 1,300 won per pack, compared with 600 won per pack of Eight Eight (8), the most popular local brand and the second most expensive one.

The retail price quoted by Brown & Williamson is far lower than the prices of between 800 and 1,000 won offered by its two rivals from the United States, R.J. Reynolds and Phillip Morris.

In a joint statement, the two unions said that they had decided to investigate dumping practices by Brown & Williamson on the domestic cigarette markets.

They emphasized that if the U.S. cigarette manufacturer is discovered to have resorted to dumping practices, they would immediately file a joint anti-dumping suit with the government authorities against it.

They also decided to launch a nation-wide campaign against the purchase of foreign cigarettes from July 2.

Citing that cigarette retail prices range from 850 won to 1,090 won per pack even in the United States, they argued that the 700 won quoted by Brown & Williamson is evidence of its dumping activities on the domestic cigarette market.

It is reported that the 700 won per pack quoted by Brown & Williamson is the lowest price for U.S. cigarettes marketed in the world.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry decided to accept the anti-dumping suit against Brown & Williamson to be filed by the two unions.

The ministry will consequently investigate the prices of Brown & Williamson's products in the United States and on the domestic market.

**Amnesty Likely for 50 Political Prisoners**

SK2806024388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] An amnesty for about 50 political prisoners is likely this week.

The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party reportedly have discussed the release of political detainees, DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said yesterday.

Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang visited President No Tae-u last Saturday to discuss the amnesty, an another political sources said.

It will not be a massive one because the government has already set free many political detainees in two previous amnesties last July and February, the source said.

The justice minister said early this month the government was not considering a large-scale amnesty for political prisoners in the near future.

The sources said about 50 political detainees now qualify for amnesty because they have shown signs of repentance.

The government has yet to decide whether the amnesty will include Chang Ki-pyo, Kim Kun-tae and Yi Tae-pok, key dissidents whose release the opposition has strongly demanded.

DJP Secretary General Pak Chun-pyong, however, ruled out the possibility of their release. He said they are not among those who have repented.

DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung denied reports there will be an amnesty for political prisoners on June 29, the first anniversary of the No's democratic reforms declaration.

Yun said, however, an amnesty is likely to be granted before July 17 (Constitution Day).

President No promised to make efforts for an amnesty when he met with Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil.

The three Kims threatened to seek a joint parliamentary resolution calling for the release of political prisoners, unless the government takes action by tomorrow.

**PPD Renews Call for Release**

SK2806024788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday reiterated its call for the immediate release of 1,000 political detainees.

The PPD sent a delegation to Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae to urge the release.

After a party meeting, spokesman Yi Sang-su said the PPD will push passage of a resolution calling for their release through the National Assembly.

If the government rejects their release even after the Assembly resolution, the PPD will seek enactment of a special bill for that cause, Yi said.

**Government To Deal 'Sternly' With Violence**  
*SK2806001788 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English*  
28 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] In a reversal from the permissive attitude shown recently, the government decided yesterday to sternly deal with violent protests and demonstrations now rampant on university campuses, streets and in industry.

Home Minister Yi Chun-ku yesterday ordered police across the nation to arrest all of the participants in violent seizure protests and street demonstrations.

Citing the recent students' intrusion into the prosecution office and the rampage at the office of the Seoul National University president, Yi termed the violent cases as the "gravest challenge to society and law and order."

The minister instructed police to get tough with law violators, changing their current "defensive" strategy into a "positive and offensive" one.

In a meeting of provincial police chiefs at the Home Ministry yesterday, Yi said, "Recent violent protests engineered by impure elements have caused social unrest and threatened the very foundation of the nation."

Under the guidelines Yi handed down to the police chiefs, a riot police force will be divided into three groups—a team which will cordon off the protest scene, a task force which will swoop down on and arrest the protestors and another group which will cover their colleagues in action.

Police were ordered to arrest all those committing violence and masterminds of protests, using all means available such as truncheons, gas guns and electronic clubs, according to the guidelines.

Police were also put on maximum alert footing to cope with possible contingencies before or during the Seoul Olympic Games.

Minister Yi told police to give top priority to Olympic-related affairs ahead of other police activities.

He said, "Police should do their best for the successful staging of the Seoul Olympiad by cracking down on violent crime."

In line with the orders, Home Ministry formed a special Olympic task force composed of 57 senior police officials who will be in charge of security around Olympic facilities.

Police will also operate telephones at the Olympic situation room in the National Police Headquarters to receive tips and reports from citizens regarding Olympic security.

**Government, Opposition 'To Shelve' Disputes**  
*SK2806005588 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0045 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)—The government and opposition parties are likely to shelve their political feuds before and during the Seoul Olympics to ensure the games are hosted successfully.

In a recent series of meetings with Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae, leaders of the three major opposition parties have come close to an agreement on such a temporary political reprieve to help the government concentrate on its host role for the Olympics.

Yi threw separate dinners for the opposition leaders on June 24, 25, and 27, seeking their cooperation in parliament for the Olympics.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, has said he already proposed a similar political truce when Korea staged the 1986 Asian games.

It has been an unchanged position of our party to support the successful hosting of the Olympics, Kim said. The government and its party should also make corresponding efforts such as the release of imprisoned political dissidents.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said his party will do its utmost to assist the successful hosting of the Olympic games.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the third largest opposition New Democratic Republican Party, agreed to a suspension of political activities but demanded that detailed preconditions be met first such as allowing special committee meetings and plenary sessions of the National Assembly to be held.

Meanwhile, a senior ruling party official said the government and its party are studying measures to meet the preconditions for a political recess.

**Kim Yong-sam Urges Truce**  
SK2606004488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 26 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam proposed yesterday a political 'truce' between rival parties during the Seoul Olympics to help ensure a Games success.

The president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party made the proposal when he met with Prime minister Yi Hyong-chae over a dinner at a hotel restaurant.

Kim said the RDP is ready to call off all political offensive during the upcoming Games if the government positively releases political detainees.

The rival parties, he also said, could adopt a parliamentary resolution to render suprapartisan support for the success of the Games.

On Friday, Prime Minister Yi and Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, met to discuss recent domestic political developments.

They also talked about the release of political detainees, reunification and the Seoul Olympics, Yi's aides said.

Yi also plans to meet Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Part.

"Yi's meetings with the opposition party presidents are designed to brief them on major policy guidelines of the government in advance of the National Assembly's interpellation sessions," said Yi Chin, chief secretary to the prime minister.

He said Yi and PPD President Kim agreed that political stability is a prerequisite for a successful Olympics.

Kim was quoted as saying that political stability cannot be achieved unless the government actively cooperates in investigating charges against the Chon Tu-hwan administration.

He urged Yi to try harder for the release of political detainees and expressed his hope that the government will assume a more confident attitude regarding unification.

Yi requested that the three opposition parties render suprapartisan assistance in ensuring the Olympics are a success.

Also at the meeting were Minister of State for Political Affairs Yi Chong-chan, and PPD vice presidents Pak Yong-suk and Cho Yun-hyong.

**Unification Emerges as Political Power Point**  
SK2806011788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
28 Jun 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The unification issue, which had so far been handled by a few government agencies, jumped into the center of political quarters as the result of wild student movement.

Around the massive June 10 rally, barely foiled by riot police, each of the four parties installed an ad hoc body to study national union formulas and hammer out postures on the matter.

They agreed among others to set up a special parliamentary panel on unification, an overture originally made by the ruling party earlier last month to divert public interests from complicated political issues.

The unification panel is, however, expected to have a broader impact on the course of the legislature than the opposition-proposed five panels designed to stamp out the old vestiges of the Chon Tu-hwan administration as well as the other DJP-initiated panel on supporting the Olympics.

Both the ruling and opposition forces will try to use the unification issue as leverage to take the political hegemony when the currently popular concerns about Chon's legacies have been addressed through the special Assembly panels.

Potential struggle for hegemony will largely turn the Assembly unification panel into a showcase of the parties' ability to suit themselves to the changing tastes of the public as they have delicately different views on the volatile issue.

The rival parties acknowledge that unification is now much more catching among the people than the hitherto popular slogan of democratization.

Though there is a distinct generation gap and while the aged remains conservative, younger people seem to be fully indulged in the quest for unification in which they constitute a majority of the electorate.

Yet the parties have to develop more persuasive unification theories and distinguish themselves from others more vividly.

Their present theories appear less elaborate than those of dissidents or student groups in a sense, not to speak of their relevance, because they have been chiefly interested in democratic progress and power struggle.



Rep. Pak Kwan-yong, chairman-designate of the House unification committee, said yesterday that the 29-member panel aims at "creating a national consensus by gathering and converging various opinions on unification, a very sensitive issue."

The lawmaker from the opposition Reunification Democratic Party is yet to work out detailed blueprints for the activities of his panel. He just said. "I will follow accords by members as to agenda and missions."

Most members agree that unification is a grave task facing the country, divided in two in 1945 but they will have different ideas.

When students were going ahead with their proposal for the Panmunjom talk with their northern counterparts early this month, the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the old ruling new Democratic Republican Party immediately took a negative stance.

Meanwhile, the RDP and the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy initially responded with sympathy.

Opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung of the PPD, Kim Yong-sam of the RDP and Kim Chong-pil of the NDRP, however, confirmed their parties' conservative lines when they could not but jointly urge the students to defer the proposal "until the people understand them."

The three Kims support the government's official position at the present stage that all citizens would be allowed to speak about their unification formulas and contacts with the North would be confined to government channels.

They will be satisfied with a limited scope of progress on the unification issue—permission for open debates on it and public access to North Korean documents.

But they will not hesitate in presenting unification overtures which may be contrary to the government stance, once they think that more people are inclined to progressive attitudes towards unification issues.

The PPD, widely billed as tacit advocates of progressive unification theories, plans to find a toehold in the parliament for dissident-harbored formulas through the panel. It will put an end to government monopolization of unification issues.

The RDP will stage hectic competition with the PPD to take the lead in unification matters and take over support for youth largely from the PPD.

It will make the most of the panel for the materialization of Kim Yong-sam's pursuit of a visit to China as part of his efforts for "Nordpolitik," a popular Korean version of West Germany's positive policy towards East Germany.

The NDRP believes that more people are afraid of rapid rapprochement with Pyongyang and intends to woo them to broaden its support basis.

It will not change its passive posture as far as the unification issue is concerned.

The ruling DJP has an identical view with the administration on the crucial issue, though it feels it is most necessary to attract the support of youth by sympathizing with their progressive lines.

A sign of its moving closer to the voices conventionally rejecting the government's policies was a public debate, held in Seoul yesterday on the occasion of the first anniversary of President No Tae-u's democratic manifesto.

Students, who organized rallies for the Panmunjom talk, were invited to the debate as panelists, along with opposition legislators.

Yet the change will not be made shortly due mainly to different standpoints between the DJP and the administration.

#### **National Assembly To Start Work 28 June**

SK2806012788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
28 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly was normalized yesterday after a weeklong squabble over the title of a panel on the Kwangju uprising.

Lawmakers of the ruling and opposition parties set up the seven special parliamentary panels, mainly to probe the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the truth behind the 1980 Kwangju turmoil.

The major opposition Party for Peace and Democracy backed away from its earlier position that "struggle" must be included in the name of a special panel on the Kwangju uprising and joined with the other three parties in naming it the special panel on the investigation of the "May 18 Kwangju democratization movement."

Leaders of the four parties will make their keynote addresses from today at the National Assembly and the 16 standing committees will become active until July 9, when the current 30-day sitting ends.

However, the rival parties will continue to haggle over the revision of the two laws on the audit and inspection of state affairs and testimony.

The opposition demands that the two laws be revised to empower the Assembly to invoke the right to audit and inspect state affairs "at any time" in addition to the regular audit and inspection during the regular session in autumn.

The ruling party is opposed to the irregular audit and inspection of state affairs.

Another point of partisan contention is whether the Assembly should be equipped with the right to call in special figures to the Assembly, its ad hoc investigative committees and the standing committees for testimony.

The opposition requests that the Assembly be allowed to hold the right to ask the judiciary to issue a summons to a specific figure wanted by the Assembly for testimony and investigation.

According to an opposition formula, one may be subject to legal punishment or penalty if he or she twice refuses to appear at the Assembly.

The provision is designed to force the summoning of ex-president Chon and his relatives to stand before the Assembly for testimony in connection with their alleged corruption.

The government party, which declared that it would oppose any direct investigation of former president Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha, is against the opposition move.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party threatened that it will investigate the irregularities of "all politicians" if the opposition seeks to dig up the irregularities of the Fifth Republic involving ex-president Chon, his wife Yi Sun-cha and their relatives.

Nonetheless, the government party is seen to be ready to accommodate another opposition demand that the Assembly invoke its right to audit and inspect state affairs at the request of one-third of its 299 lawmakers.

The rival parties are likely to exclude matters linked with national security from the scope of audits and inspection by the parliamentary.

The prime minister will retain the right to define the scope of national security matters not subject to parliamentary audit and inspection, floor leaders of the four parties agreed.

Nonetheless, it is still unclear whether the Defense Ministry and the Agency for National Security Planning will be able to avoid being subject to all parliamentary audit and inspection.

Under the current law, the two organizations are immune from the parliamentary scrutiny in a formal and clear manner.

The opposition parties threaten to amend the two laws through vote by taking advantage of its combined majority unless the government party makes a concession.

The government party answers that the President will surely veto the amendment bills if the opposition takes unilateral action.

In accordance with the morning agreement, the lawmakers of the four parties passed joint motions to set up the seven special parliamentary panels in a plenary session without a vote after reviewing them at the House Steering Committee in the afternoon yesterday.

Legally, the seven special committees were authorized to begin their activities yesterday. But to conduct business, the two National Assembly laws on audit and inspection as well as testimony must be revised first.

The special panels may not start their full-fledged business before the current special session ends as there is no early possibility of the rival parties compromising on the revision of the two laws.

It means that the panels may kick off business at a later sitting, likely to be called after the Seoul Olympics in September.

The seven panels will probe into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, the truth behind the Kwangju turmoil, the alleged fraudulence in the past presidential and legislative elections as well as seeking ways of repealing or abolishing undemocratic laws and of rooting out parochial antagonism.

They will also debate what the National Assembly can do for the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics and peaceful national unification.

**DJP Seeks To Rewrite Rally, Protest Law**  
*SK2806023188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 28 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The ruling party seeks to rewrite the controversial Law Governing Assembly and Demonstration to guarantee freedom of peaceful, nonviolent public gatherings and protests.

It will soon submit a revision of the law which will ease the government's control on such collective actions, the chief party spokesman Kim Chung-wi said yesterday.

According to the party's revision draft, people will be allowed to gather and stage peaceful demonstrations just with a report to the pertinent authority.

Current law requires the approval of authorities in advance.

The revised law will also more clearly define a "violent" assembly and demonstration to keep authorities from trying to block peaceful collective acts.

**Yi Pu-yong Arrested for Violating Rally Law**  
SK2806014988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Yi Pu-yong, 45, chairman of the "Seoul Alliance for Democracy," was arrested for violating the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations.

He is suspected of having incited or participated in 14 illegal demonstrations since March.

On May 17, Yi sponsored a rally for the establishment of the committee headed by himself on the campus of Seoul National University, police said.

He also took part in a rally for denouncing suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising on May 24 this year.

**Over 4,500 Campus Rallies Reported in 1987**  
SK2506235388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 26 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] College students in the country staged 4,569 on-campus demonstrations last year, and 1,433 students were arrested by police, the National Police Headquarters (NPH) said yesterday.

Of the 1,433, the largest group of 149 students belonged to Seoul National University, followed by 139 students from Korea University and 86 students from Songgyungwan University.

The comparable figure was 73 for Yonsei, 71 for Hanyang, 69 for Chonnam National, 56 for Chungang, 52 for Pusan, 51 for Kyonghui and 43 for Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, the NPH said.

The biggest group of 373 students (26 percent) came from Cholla provinces. Next came 260 students (18.2 percent) from Kyongsang provinces, 257 students (18 percent) from Seoul, 197 students (13.8 percent) from Chungchong province and 125 students (8.7 percent) from Kyonggi.

The comparable number was 69 students from Kangwon, 67 each from Taegu and Pusan and 18 from Cheju Island.

Students of humanities colleges accounted for the majority of 66.3 percent, or 950 students, followed by 12.8 percent (184 students) for natural science colleges, and 7 percent (100 students) for agriculture engineering colleges.

Education college students accounted for 5.9 percent with 84 students, and the comparable figure was 2.4 percent (35 students) for medical colleges, it said.

In terms of grade, the largest group of 476 students (33.2 percent) were juniors. Next came 381 sophomores (26.6 percent), followed by 354 seniors (24.7 percent) and 190 freshmen (13.3 percent).

Former students who had been ousted from colleges also accounted for 2.2 percent with 32, the NPH said.

**Unions Up 73.5 Percent Since Democratization**  
SK2806002788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
28 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The number of labor unions at various work-sites across the nation have increased by 73.5 percent since the democratization declaration by President No Tae-u on June 29 last year when he was the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, it was learned yesterday.

According to statistics released by the Labor Ministry, the number of labor unions as of the end of May totalled 4,729, a rise of as many as 2,400 over 2,725 at the time of the declaration in June last year.

The number represents an increase of 15.7 percent or 637 over 4,086 at the end of last year, the ministry said.

The number of unionized laborers also increased by 45.3 percent from 1,050,201 in June last year to 1,526,452 at the end of May this year, it said.

The ministry further said that the drastic rise in the number of labor unions was attributed to the revision of the pertinent law that guaranteed more rights to laborers.

**Hyundai Lifts Lockout on Changwon Plant**  
SK2806022388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Changwon, Kyongsangnam-do—Hyundai Precision Industry Co. lifted the lockout on its Changwon plant yesterday to resume negotiations with the trade union on a pay hike.

The plant locked out its workers on June 3 because of a violent strike.

Most of the 28,000 plant workers came to the plant yesterday morning. Of them, 18,000 gathered in front of the administration building and shouted slogans demanding the release of arrested workers and labor-management talks on salary increases.

Management and labor conducted pay negotiations last Tuesday and Wednesday, but they failed to narrow their differences. The union is demanding an increase of 105,096 won in monthly salaries, while management is offering raise of 52,000 won. The union originally demanded a 131,148 won increase.

Six plant workers were recently arrested in connection with the locking of top company officials inside offices.



## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

**Minister Admits Military Presence on Spratlys**  
*BK2806063688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0325 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 28 (AFP)—Malaysia currently maintains troops on three atolls in the disputed Spratly Islands, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said.

Although the government had announced the occupation of one of the tiny islands, Turumbu Layang-Layang, in May 1983, it was the first time it has admitted a military presence on other atolls.

Dr. Abdullah Monday told the Dewan Rakyat, the lower house of Parliament, that two officers and 25 men were based on Turumbu Layang-Layang and that an officer and eight men were landed on Turumbu Matanani and a similar contingent on Turumbu Ubi in November 1986.

All three atolls are in the southern extension of the Spratly Islands.

He said Malaysia was willing to negotiate a settlement to overlap claims over the disputed South China Sea archipelago, although its decision to occupy the atolls was based on international law and practice.

The Spratlys are also wholly or partly claimed by China, Vietnam, Philippines, and Taiwan.

**Commentary Views Refugee Camp Closure Plans**  
*BK2706130188 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are over 13,000 Vietnamese still awaiting resettlement in third countries in the refugee camps in Malaysia. For 13 years, Malaysia has, despite a strain on its economy, given shelter to these people who have fled their homeland. Every time Malaysia seeks to shed this burden institutions and countries preach the noble values of humanitarianism. When it comes to taking in these refugees, it is [words indistinct] noted, these preachers become selective in their approach. They only open half the doors to the refugees, but no such third countries will throw the doors wide open. It is high time, indeed, that these third countries come forward and show by deed their adherence to these global values that they preach so eloquently.

The Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Yusof Hitam said on Saturday that one of the most pathetic examples of this selective acceptance is the refusal of third countries to even consider those refugees who were (?disabled). Amongst these, there were 1,600 [words

indistinct] in the camps in Malaysia. Malaysia has announced and this has been reconfirmed by the Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Ghafar Baba that it will be closing all refugee camps beginning with Pulau Bidong in April next year. Similar announcements have been made by other first countries. Any future refugees who arrive here will be treated as illegal immigrants and sent back to Vietnam. As for the refugees currently in the camps in the country, Malaysia would continue discussions with third countries to take them.

Secretary General Yusof Hitam also told newsmen that Malaysia is planning through ASEAN to convene an international conference on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia. The matter is to be discussed at the annual ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok.

Apart from the economic burdens that have been imposed on this country, one of the reasons for Malaysia's decision to close its doors to future refugees from Vietnam, has been a change in their profile. Those fleeing Vietnam now do not appear to do so because they are in fear of their lives but because they could not stand the country's socialist regime. Other first countries, such as Hong Kong and Thailand, have noted people now fleeing Vietnam are economic refugees—people seeking better economic prospects elsewhere and trying to migrate under the guise of refugees. This is an abuse of humanitarianism and should be deplored. Like other developing countries, Malaysia's first priority is to her own citizens.

Thirteen years of bearing a burden that Malaysia had no hand in making—the result of the Vietnam war—is long enough for any developing country. It demonstrates beyond doubt that humanitarian values are valued in this country, but (?it is going too far) when humanitarianism is abused by those who are not being persecuted and are only trying to use the guise of fishing vessels for their own selfish interests. It is also unfair that those countries who preach noble values the loudest do not match up their words by action.

**Gas, Water, Ferry Memo Signed With Singapore**  
*BK2806081988 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Malaysia and Singapore today signed a memorandum of understanding outlining principal agreements on gas, water, and ferry services. The memorandum was signed by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, in a ceremony witnessed by ministers and senior officials from both countries in Kuala Lumpur.

Briefing reporters after the ceremony, Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Datuk Mohamed Yusof Hitam said the two parties were happy with the agreement reached. On the question of the proposed bridge to serve as a second link between Malaysia and Singapore, he said no agreement was reached on the matter because there were

still the questions of design and cost which needed further study and discussion. However, he said the two countries agreed to the idea of building a bridge to relief congestion due to the increase in volume of traffic at the Johor Causeway.

On agreement reached pertaining to water, Datuk Yusof said Malaysia got the most as far as the 1962 water agreement was concerned. The 1962 agreement provided that all installations built in order to process and extract water from the Johor River basin by Singapore were owned and controlled by the republic. Under the present memorandum of understanding, Singapore will pay for the construction of the dam and pumping station and compensate at the same time the Johor government for the land used for the dam and the catchment area. Singapore will not own the catchment area, neither will it own land. Datuk Yusof said Singapore, nonetheless, would operate the dam and maintain the catchment area at its own cost.

### Cambodia

#### Hun Sen Discusses Pullout of Vietnamese Troops

PM2706145288 Paris L'HUMANITE in French  
23 Jun 88 p 12

[Interview with Premier Hun Sen by Myriam Barbera in Phnom Penh—date not given]

[Text] [Barbera] What is the present situation in Cambodia? What has made the forthcoming withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers possible?

Hun Sen: We think that the most difficult phase is over. Since 1981 we have finally overcome the threat of famine that the population was facing. We have entered a phase of rebuilding and development. In view of the state of total destruction, we can say that we have achieved great success. We have also succeeded in solving the food problem and in reducing the gap between requirements and the ability to meet them.

Given the improvement in the population's standard of living, the political situation has developed favorably as material foundations have been laid. Without the Cambodian people's support, our government would not have survived to this day. And without the war we would have achieved even more. We are suffering as a result of the war. But, even if this war continues, it will never lead to the fall of our regime. Our aim is to ensure that our whole people defend the country, and we are in the process of achieving that.

At this point Hun Sen paused and asked: "What type of war is being fought in Cambodia? You know, this is the first time that I have discussed strategic questions with a foreign journalist." He continued: "Our enemies drew up a strategy in three phases: guerrilla warfare, harassment, and a strategic offensive. Initially, they tried to win control of a zone from the Thai border where they

had grouped their men. The objective was not just military but also social, economic, political, and even diplomatic. The aim was to secure recognition from the United Nations and attract support from international public opinion.

"At the same time, the enemy sent its forces inside the country with a view to undermining ours. At the end of 1984 and beginning of 1985, we crushed this attempt to create two zones and two governments. But the situation forced us to establish a defense zone on the Thai border. Since then, we have placed our enemies in a difficult situation. They were forced to divide into small units, because they could no longer group for large-scale actions. The fact remains that they are still capable of perpetrating acts of sabotage, especially against civilian targets.

"In 1982 we announced that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn in the following 5 or 10 years. But, in 1985 we analyzed the new situation and concluded that the withdrawal would be carried out by 1990. The situation improved further in 1988 and that made it possible for 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers to be withdrawn.

"From the viewpoint of our security, we are not taking risks. It is an entirely responsible step forward that we are taking. It is also a goodwill gesture aimed at contributing to a political solution to the problem. Even if we do not achieve that before 1990, the Vietnamese presence will no longer be an issue."

[Barbera] Is it true that some of the 50,000 men to be withdrawn have already left your country?

Hun Sen: Yes, some of the Vietnamese troops due to leave from June 1988 have left our territory and their commanders will withdraw on 30 June.

[Barbera] Is there still a fear of Pol Pot returning?

Hun Sen: It is mainly people outside the country who are now discussing this. Remember, Sihanouk said that, as soon as the 50,000 Vietnamese withdrew, Pol Pot would immediately return to power. It is logical that other countries have expressed the same anxiety recently. But they ought to draw the practical conclusions from their anxiety. For instance, they ought not to oppose us because we are fighting against Pol Pot's return.

[Barbera] In view of the stable situation in the country that you describe, do you think that a negotiated solution is still necessary?

Hun Sen: Although we have secured this development in our country, we still need a political solution. It would enable us not only to end the war, but also to unite all the material and intellectual forces for rebuilding the country. For almost 20 years, the Cambodian people have been divided into four or five groups. To unite them

these political parties must agree. We are also thinking of the work that will need to be done after the war. That is why we still want to solve the problem by negotiation.

I have already traveled thousands of kilometers to meet with Prince Sihanouk for two rounds of talks (Footnote 1) (Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk met for the first time in Fere-en-Tardenois (Aisne) from 2 to 4 September 1987. The second meeting was held in Saint-Germain-en-Laye on 20 and 21 January this year). Although there is plenty of work for me to do here, I am prepared to go anywhere for negotiations. It was Sihanouk who canceled the third meeting. If there is an obstacle, I have not erected it.

[Barbera] What progress has been made in preparations for the "cocktail party" (Footnote 2) (The expression "cocktail party" is used to describe an informal meeting which was outlined in principle last year in a joint statement issued by Indonesia and Vietnam) due to be held near Jakarta?

Hun Sen: You know, there are regular meetings between Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan, and between that tripartite coalition and the ASEAN countries even without a "cocktail party." We are therefore the main protagonist in that meeting. The other side is imposing deadlines to try to blame us for a possible failure. We are still prepared for bilateral or quadrilateral negotiations. But, I would like to state in advance, that if the nature of the "cocktail party" is changed, I will not attend it. This is a warning.

[Barbera] What do you mean?

Hun Sen: Well, we have discussed holding this meeting in two stages; the first would be attended by all the Cambodian factions, the second would be attended by the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. If the nature of the first meeting is changed and it is turned into a dialogue between Sihanouk and Vietnam, or between the tripartite coalition and Vietnam, I will not attend it. If that happened, it would really lead to a new deadlock and to a failure of the "cocktail party." Vietnam, for its part, has made it known that it will attend the Jakarta "cocktail party." This is not strange, because it is a proposal which it made together with Indonesia. But Vietnam explained that it would take part in the second stage.

[Barbera] What role could Thailand play in a negotiated settlement?

Hun Sen: Last year, General Chaovalit, commander in chief of the Thai armed forces, made positive statements on the fact that the Cambodian problem is an internal issue. He also said that he wanted to reduce the number of Thai forces along our common border. We responded to that act of goodwill by withdrawing our forces to a point 30 km inside the country. There is a new factor to

note: Thailand now believes in the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Yes, if it really so wishes, Thailand has an important role to play because its territory is the real base for the reactionary Khmers, the base from which they launch their acts of sabotage.

**Political Bureau Communique on CSSR Visit**  
*BK2606062088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jun 88*

["Communique on the session of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee"—issued 26 June]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee at the 25 June 1988 session heard a report on the outcome of the official friendship visit to the CSSR from 13 to 20 June 1988 by a delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Cabinet led by Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chef de cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee Cabinet.

The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee highly valued the results of this visit which actively contributed to heightening the PRK's prestige in the international arena at a time when there is much attention by international public opinion to the Cambodian problem, particularly following the announcement by the PRK and SRV that 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops and the headquarters of the Vietnamese volunteer forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia in 1988.

The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee expressed happiness and profound gratitude to the unserving stand—since the beginning—of the Czechoslovak party, government, and people in assisting and supporting the just and correct struggle of the Cambodian party, government, and people. Happiness and profound gratitude were also expressed particularly to the attention paid by the Czechoslovak side to a political solution of the Cambodian problem based on the PRK's national reconciliation policy, as affirmed by Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ], on 20 June 1988 when receiving and exchanging views with Comrade Sar Kheng, head of the delegation of the KPRP Central Committee.

The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee noted with pleasure and welcomed the great revolutionary achievements scored by the Czechoslovak party, government, and people in the past, particularly the positive changes in the restructuring policy and democratization of socialism in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Seventh and Ninth Sessions of the 17th CPCZ's 17th Central Committee.

The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee firmly believes that the fine results of the recent visit to the CSSR by the delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Cabinet will greatly contribute to strengthening and expanding the relations of solidarity, friendship, and



cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries—Cambodia and Czechoslovakia—for each country's revolutionary cause and for world peace.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 26 June 1988

**SRV Defense Minister's Message on Army Day**

BK2506100688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of our KPRAF's traditional day, SRV National Defense Minister Comrade General Le Duc Anh sent a message to Comrade Koy Buntha, the PRK minister of national defense. The message said, among other things:

On the 37th anniversary of the KPRAF's traditional day, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese People's Army and in my own name, I would like to send warmest congratulations to you, and through you, to cadres and combatants of the fraternal KPRAF.

In the struggle against colonialists and imperialist aggressors, under the KPRP's clear-sighted leadership, the Issarak Army has developed and become the KPRAF and, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese People's Army and the Lao People's Army, successively triumphed over the two great imperialist powers. At the end of 1970, before the genocidal tragedy, the Cambodian people and the KPRAF rose up and cooperated with Vietnamese volunteer forces to smash the traitors' barbarous administrative machinery and opened a new page, that of real independence and freedom advancing toward socialism.

The KPRAF have quickly developed with high quality ensuring the task of defending the motherland and the revolutionary gains of the brilliant Angkor land, thus contributing actively to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the past few years, in the same trench in the struggle against common enemies, the people and armies of our two countries have cooperated with the fraternal Lao people and army and built powerful relations of friendship and special militant solidarity among the three countries in the Indochinese Peninsula. We are happy and proud of these blossoming relations which from day to day are being constantly strengthened and expanded. On this occasion, I would like to wish the Cambodian people and the KPRAF new and greater successes in increasing their forces to defend the land and achieve the noble tasks set by the KPRP's fifth congress.

May the militant solidarity relations and the special relations of friendship [words indistinct] our two people and parties, and continue to support the determination of all Cambodian soldiers to defend the revolutionary gains of the people, who are building a new life.

I wish the entire KPRAF more successes in implementing the tasks set by the KPRP's fifth congress to strengthen the motherland's defense.

**VODK Says Vietnam Must Join Talks**

BK2806072988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Can Neither Excuse Itself for Being the Aggressor Nor Pose Itself as an Outsider in the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] It is known in general that the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia are the root cause of the Cambodian problem, which has lasted for nearly 10 years now. The world holds that Vietnam—the aggressor against Cambodia—is a party in the Cambodian problem, thus it must directly join in the negotiation with the CGDK—the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people—to discuss the political settlement of the Cambodian problem through the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops in accordance with the UN resolutions.

But until now, the Hanoi authorities have repeatedly refused to directly negotiate with the CGDK and to withdraw all their troops unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Meanwhile, they have been launching all kinds of maneuvers—such as persuading others to hold talks with their puppets, announcing the withdrawal of their 50,000 troops, and placing the Vietnamese aggressor troops under the puppets' command. This is all an attempt to legitimize their puppets in Phnom Penh, excuse themselves from being the aggressors against Cambodia, and place themselves outside the Cambodian problem, and thus refuse to be responsible for their aggression against Cambodia.

But the Hanoi authorities can neither excuse themselves for being the aggressors against Cambodia nor can they avoid being involved in the Cambodian problem. Everyone knows that Vietnam has more than 100,000 troops and hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese administrators and nationals in Cambodia—totaling nearly one million—who are jointly controlling and occupying Cambodia and oppressing, robbing, intimidating, and massacring the Cambodian people in a most cruel and barbarous manner everyday. As for the puppets installed at gunpoint in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese, they know nothing and have no right to manage anything. This puppet regime survives only under the protection of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops. It acts and speaks only as the Vietnamese order. All affairs—from lowest to top levels—in military, political, economic, social, and administrative fields, are managed, supervised, and carried out by the Vietnamese. Without these hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops, the Phnom Penh puppet regime will automatically collapse within one day.

On the Cambodian battlefield, the fierce battle is still going on between the Vietnamese—the aggressors—and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] together with the Cambodian people—the victims of the Vietnamese aggression. It is not the battle between the NADK and the Cambodian people on the one side and the Khmer soldiers installed by the Vietnamese on the other. These are clear proofs that Vietnam is the aggressor against Cambodia and the creator of the Cambodian problem. Therefore, Vietnam is a component of as well as a main party responsible for the Cambodian problem. It cannot pretend to be an outsider not involved in the Cambodian problem. It should hold direct talks with the CGDK which is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. Only by so doing can the Cambodian problem be resolved. And only after Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with UN resolutions can the Cambodian problem be resolved permanently.

So long as Vietnam refuses to directly negotiate with the CGDK and to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny, the world community will continue to put all kinds of pressure on Vietnam. The Cambodian people, the NADK, and all the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces will continue to unite in their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield in order to make the Vietnamese suffer even more seriously and become more deeply bogged down in Cambodia, in the international arena, and at home until they can no longer tolerate this plight. The Vietnamese will then be compelled to comply with the UN resolutions and the world's demands by withdrawing all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Cambodia and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference.

**VODK Urges SRV To Renounce Regional Aims**  
*BK2606085588 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Can Only Pull Itself Out of its Present Difficulties if the New Vietnamese Leader Renounces the Ambition of Regional Aggression and Expansion and Withdraws the Aggressor Troops Completely and Unconditionally From Cambodia"]

[Text] In his speech on being elected prime minister of Vietnam on 23 June, Do Muoi said the Vietnamese Government is determined to continue efforts to resolve the economic difficulties suffered by Vietnam. Do Muoi also pledged that he will endeavor to speedily settle the Cambodian problem and improve relations with neighboring countries such as China and Thailand so as to resolve the present serious economic troubles. One hopes that the new Vietnamese prime minister's words will be

translated into concrete deeds and are not just propaganda ploys in a psychological war to deceive the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples as well as world public opinion—which is what the Hanoi authorities have done in the past.

The world knows—and the Hanoi authorities themselves also appear to realize—that the only way to help Vietnam pull itself out of its present all-around grave difficulties, especially the economic woes, is to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia, respect the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, and resume good relations with neighboring countries. It is because of its war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia that the Vietnamese economy has collapsed, donor countries have cut off aid and assistance to Vietnam, and most other countries have severed or wound down their trade relations as part of measures to pressure and condemn Hanoi.

If the Vietnamese renounce their policy of aggression and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia unconditionally and respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia, and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, then the pressure that has been exerted on Vietnam would be halted, meaning Vietnam would no longer be isolated from the world and the countries in the world would once again restore commercial relations with it or start providing it with aid and assistance. The huge loss caused by the Hanoi authorities' useless war of aggression in Cambodia would also be ended and the Vietnamese would have the opportunity to gather all their resources and manpower to rebuild their economy to improve the living standard of the Vietnamese people. Furthermore, peace, stability, cooperation, and mutual trust in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region would be restored. This is the wish of the countries and all the people in this region, including the Vietnamese people who are suffering as a result of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people, who have been the victims of nearly 10 years of Vietnam's war, wish to reaffirm once again that provided the Vietnamese government abandons its policy of aggression and expansion and agrees to negotiate with the CGDK to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the successive resolutions of the United Nations by allowing the Cambodian people to determine their destiny themselves, then Cambodia will not seek any reparations nor nourish any hatred for the Vietnamese nation and people and will be pleased to sign a treaty of peace, nonaggression, and coexistence with Vietnam, and maintain economic and trade relations forever.

However, if the Hanoi authorities do not give up their aggressive and expansionist plans, and remove all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people, with the support and assistance of peace and justice-loving countries the world over, will continue to jointly



take up arms against the Vietnamese aggressors until they can no longer resist and are forced to forego their aggressive and expansionist ambitions by withdrawing all their aggressor troops back from Cambodia unconditionally so as to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves without any external interference in conformity with the UN resolutions.

**SRV Posts Atop Hill 808 Reported Captured**  
*BK2706012488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Text] On 20 June, our National Army attacked and completely captured the 43d regimental Vietnamese position of the 286th Division, as well as 3 battalion and 13 company positions atop Hill 808 on Oddar-Meanchey battlefield. We killed 20 Vietnamese enemy forces on the spot and wounded many others. We freed 350 patriotic Cambodian soldiers. Moreover, we destroyed hundreds of assorted guns and a great quantity of war materiel and seized 20 assorted guns, including 12 AK's, 4 B-40 and B41 rocket launchers, 1 12.8-mm machinegun, 1 light machinegun, 1 DK 82-mm gun, 500 82-mm mortar shells, 300 rounds of DK 82-mm ammunition, 300 B-40 and B-41 rockets, thousands of AK and 12.8-mm rounds, and a great quantity of war materiel. Furthermore, we destroyed a depot storing 40 sacks of rice and two more other ammunition depots.

**3 SRV Tanks Destroyed on Pailin Battlefield**  
*BK2606010088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] On 19 Jun, a Vietnamese convoy, comprised of five trucks escorted by a tank traveling from Sdau on Route 10, was intercepted and destroyed on the spot between Chisang and Svay Sar. We killed three Vietnamese enemies and wounded four others, and we destroyed all the guns and ammunition aboard the tank. Facing our attack, the convoy then retreated completely.

On 20 Jun, a Vietnamese tank moving eastward from Chineang on route 10 was attacked and set ablaze by one of our landmines between Chisang and Rong Kuk. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others, and we completely destroyed the tank, guns, and ammunition on board.

On the same day, a Vietnamese supply convoy, comprised of four trucks escorted by a tank moving from Pailin on route 10, was intercepted by our National Army and completely destroyed by our land mine between Thnal Keng and Svay Sar. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others, and we totally destroyed the guns and ammunition aboard. Facing the attack, the convoy tried to retreat but was ambushed by our National Army. We destroyed another

truck and all the materiel on board, and we killed two more Vietnamese enemies and wounded three others on the spot. The remaining three other trucks then quickly retreated.

Summing it up, we killed or wounded 21 Vietnamese enemies and destroyed 3 tanks and 1 truck on Pailin battlefield.

**6 SRV Officials Killed in Hand Grenade Attack**  
*BK2506004288 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] At 10 pm on 17 June, a commando unit of our National Army lobbed three hand grenades at the Vietnamese officials while they were watching a movie in Battambang provincial town's festival hall. We killed six of them on the spot, including a provincial Cambodian-Vietnamese Association official, a provincial supervisor, a provincial military headquarter official, a provincial town administrator, a police officer of Sangke District, and a Sangke District Association official, and wounded three others. Following the attack, the situation in Battambang provincial town was left in great chaos. The Vietnamese soldiers started firing indiscriminately, and then a curfew was until 24 June.

**Indonesia**

**Security Minister on Visiting East Timor**  
*BK2706125588 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo reported to Vice President Sudharmono on his planned visit to Solomon Islands at Merdeka Selatan Palace in Jakarta this afternoon. Speaking to Radio Republic Indonesia [RRI] correspondent after the meeting with the vice president, Sudomo said that before attending the Solomon Islands independence day, he is scheduled to make a stopover in Port Moresby and hold talks with the Papua New Guinea prime minister on efforts to further improve friendship between the two countries.

Replying to the RRI correspondent, the coordinating minister said the government will give everyone as many opportunities as possible to have a look at development progress in East Timor province.

[Begin Sudomo recording] In this situation, in accordance with the explanation given by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, everybody is allowed to visit East Timor. There is no problem for this visit. There is no need to obtain clearance or special passes. I mean the visit should not be used to investigate which part is [word indistinct]. Just go there and look at how much East Timor has achieved through its development programs. As far as security is concerned, it is no longer a problem from a military point of view. [end recording]



Speaking on the issue of the Irian Jaya-Papua New Guinea border, the coordinating minister said there is no further problems because an agreement on the matter was reached by the two countries.

**Official Sees PKI as 'Major Threat'**

*BK2406064788 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0000 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] The government still views communism as one of the major threats confronting the Indonesian people, especially in the efforts to preserve Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, former G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement Indonesian Communist Party] detainees are not allowed to occupy strategic posts at government agencies.

Utoyo Usman, chairman of BP7 [Pancasila Indoctrination Board] made the remarks at a hearing of the People's Council commission in charge of domestic affairs in Jakarta yesterday. Replying to the commission's query on the status of some 175,000 former communist detainees currently working as civil servants, Utoyo Usman said the Kopkamtib [Command for the Restoration of Security and Order] is responsible for their surveillance. A 1974-75 survey showed that there were some 175,000 "C2" and "C3" category detainees still working at government agencies. The coordinating minister for political and security affairs recently announced that these people can still hold their posts until their retirement, but they cannot hold strategic posts.

**Minister's Warning of Communist Danger Viewed**

*BK2406133088 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English  
22 Jun 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "Threat of Communism"]

[Text] Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Admiral Sudomo's statement that the current alertness against possible communist infiltration into vital public bodies, including the media editorial offices, is not meant as a diversionary move to distract attention from other national issues is apparently an attempt to cope with whatever skepticism there is among the public. [sentence as published]

Media editors were briefed earlier this month by Information Minister Harmoko, relying on his own experience as a newspaper editor during the latter years of President Sukarno's Guided Democracy, on the various methods communists agents are likely to apply in their efforts to influence public opinion.

Admiral Sudomo himself deemed it necessary to explain to the media editors last week in a follow up meeting the patterns and techniques of communists' tactics in their systematic attempts to infiltrate the various power centers and influential publications.

As a former head of KOPKAMTIB, the Agency for the Restoration of Order and Security, Minister Sudomo is considered an authority on subversive activities that could upset the country's political stability.

Home Affairs Minister Rudini, a former Army Chief of Staff, has warned the public to remain vigilant and not to underestimate the potential threat of communist activity.

Ironically, the main obstacle to the effectiveness of this security campaign against communist subversive activities is that the public is not adequately informed about the nature of communism. For more than two decades now literature on the principles of Marxism and Leninism has been banned from circulation in Indonesia.

The current generation of Indonesians is practically ignorant of the implications of the principles of communism and the patterns that communist movements follow in developing countries.

Although the events of 1965 and 1966, before and after the abortive communist coup of Sept. 30, 1965, are an important part of Indonesian history books, and compulsory reading for all Indonesian students, it could perhaps have only been expected that the current campaign against the dangers of communist subversive activities would be met by some skepticism.

Some basic theoretical knowledge of the implications of all radical movements could be useful in maintaining stability if taught as part of university curriculum.

The most effective defence, of course, against all subversive activities meant to exploit "social contradictions" in our society—whatever political shades those activities bear—is to make sure that national policies establish economic justice and political participation for all Indonesians.

Warnings against the resurgence of communist subversive activities should definitely be seriously heeded, but, equally important, the implementation of the principles of Pancasila in national development efforts should also be carried out unwaveringly.

**Murdani on Visit by Japan Defense Chief**

*BK2806090088 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0743 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Jakarta, June 28 (ANTARA/OANA)—Defence Minister L.B. Murdani said Tsutomu Kawara, the director general of Japan's Self-Defence Agency, will probably use his visit to Indonesia this week to explain the reasons for Japan's defence budget increase.

Minister Murdani said that after he reported to President Suharto at Bina Graha [Presidential Office] Tuesday about his recent visit to Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines.

He said Japan's defence budget for fiscal 1988 which starts in April amounted to 29.4 million U.S. dollars compared with the country's GNP of 2.87 trillion U.S. dollars.

The 1988 budget, therefore, amounts to 1.013 percent of the GNP. This is against the Japanese Constitution which stipulates that Japan's defence budget may not exceed one percent of GNP.

During his visit to Japan, Murdani said, he had been told that most of the defence money will cover only routine expenditures, such as the payment of the soldiers' salaries.

Murdani visited Tokyo in mid-June to attend a meeting of Asia-Pacific defence ministers. The meeting discussed narcotics abuses, economic crimes and terrorism.

He visited Seoul to observe the security arrangement for the forthcoming Olympics.

In Manila he had occasion to introduce himself as the new Indonesian defence minister to the leaders of the Philippines.

**Minister Discusses Malaysian Media Cooperation**  
*BK2706074788 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] Information Minister Harmoko hopes that the Indonesian-Malaysian broadcasting and information cooperation program will be able to support all aspects of bilateral relations. Harmoko made the remarks to newsmen last night on his return from a 4-day visit to Malaysia.

Harmoko said an agreement on broadcasting and information exchange program had been reached with the Malaysian Information Ministry.

[Begin Harmoko recording] We will intensify the existing cooperation in the field of electronic media, especially in radio broadcasting. The existing radio program, namely the Salam Muhibah [Good-Will Greetings] program, is now being aired regularly, but we notice that its quality and contents still need improvement. Therefore, in our discussions in Malaysia, we agreed to the creation of the so-called Air Magazine, a radio program that will be aired by Radio Republik Indonesia and Radio Television Malaysia in a more personal and communicative manner. [end recording]

Meanwhile, cooperation in the print media between the two countries is expected to cope with press reports which may cause uneasy feeling among members of the public in both countries as well as aimed at creating a responsible freedom of the press. The agreement also includes an exchange program for the dispatch of 10 information officers from the respective country.

**Laos**

**KPL Reports on Election Day Atmosphere**  
*BK2706115988 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 27 June 1988*

[Text] Vientiane, June 27 (KPL)—The twenty-sixth of June was a polling day. 1.7 million eligible voters of all Lao ethnics elected their districts' deputies. It was the day of rejoicing as the people went to the polls, the second time since the country was totally liberated in 1975.

In Vientiane Prefecture, more than 200,000 people of all social strata, including the party and state leaders, went to the polling on that day. Its atmosphere was that of big festival.

On this occasion, a number of public figures and common people alike expressed their positive views on this event of great significance. Among others, Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC and major of Vientiane, said that it was his great privilege to have exercised his democratic right. In Vientiane Province, over 117,500 eligible voters, mainly from rural and mountainous areas, went to the polls. The province had 51 electoral districts, 270 polls, and 325 candidates competed for 189 seats.

As with in Vientiane, the polling also took place on the same day (26/6/88) in all parts of the country.

Although the official figure concerning the percentage of voters who casted their votes has not been finalised, indications proved that the majority turned up at the polls.

The whole country has, in all, 910 electoral districts and 4,169 polls. Over 1.7 million people were registered as eligible voters, representing 47.36 percent of the total population. 4,462 candidates ran for 2,410 seats.

**Editorial on Importance of Election**  
*BK2706110588 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 27 June 1988*

[Text] Vientiane, June 27 (KPL)—Yesterday, June 26, 1988, the second election for people's deputies at district level was officially held and was the first time since the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic that Lao people directly exercised their suffrage, says the editorial of PASASON today.

The meaningful election proceeded in a lively atmosphere of rejoicing and ended successfully. There are 910 constituencies, 4,169 polling stations throughout the country. 1,793,032 eligible voters equal to 47.36 percent of the total population voted for 2,410 people's deputies out of 4,462 candidates.

The second election for people's deputies at district level reflects the high awareness on basic political rights of the Lao citizens, the acknowledgement of the people's commitment in national defence and social security. In addition, the success of the election is an evidence for the genuine exercise of Lao pluri-ethnic people's rights as well as the masses' responsibility in forming the people's district administration.

The people's participation in the election once again proves their high sense of patriotism, their dedication for socialism. It is an evidence for the people's assimilation of the party's will, the editorial points out, adding that under the new regime, socialist democracy must be expanded, democratic principles must be observed and citizen's equal rights must be perfected. Laos' citizenry, since 1975, has enjoyed independence, unity and democracy. Every Lao citizen over 18 years of age without discrimination have the right to vote and is eligible to be candidate in the election.

These successes are of the initial stage. The general public still to help to regularly monitor the work of the people's deputies.

On the other hand, elected people's deputies shall realize their service to the nation and people. The election at district level is the most important level because the district is not only the administrative unit but also the unit for economics, national defence, social security as well as socio-cultural unit. On the one hand, the district is the direct bridge linking the central level with the grass-roots in connection with the conveyance of political policies, decrees, instructions, regulations and laws of the party and state. And on the other, feedback from the grass-roots to the higher level is transferred through the district, hence, the districts' democracy to bloom. Such a state of affairs shall become a new force directly involves in the successful execution of the two main strategic tasks: National defence and socialist construction.

**LPRP Greets KPRP on Anniversary**  
*BK2806103688 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT  
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 29 (KPL)—The Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee (LPRP) has sent a message of greetings to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee on the occasion of its 37th founding anniversary.

The message wrote:

"On the occasion of the 37th founding anniversary of the PRPK, on behalf of the LPRP CC, party members, workers and the entire Lao people, we would like to convey to the PRPK CC, and through it, to party members, workers and all the fraternal Kampuchean people, our warmest congratulations and best wishes of fraternal friendship and special solidarity."

The message hailed the great triumph scored by the fraternal Kampuchean people led by the PRPK during the past 37 years in the struggle against French colonialists and American imperialists, other dark schemes of the anti-revolutionary forces.

"This triumph," stressed the message, "has opened up a new era—the era of independence and freedom and socialism—for the Kampuchean people."

"During the past 9 years," the message added, "under the clear-sighted leadership of the PRPK headed at present by General Secretary Heng Samrin, the fraternal Kampuchean people have overcome all difficulties in the tasks of national reconstruction, thus internationally raising the role and prestige of the revolutionary forces of Kampuchea. The policy of national reconciliation issued by the party and government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has met today's political trend in finding ways to solve all problems by peaceful means. This policy has received wide support from the Kampuchean people of all stratas as well as from all progressive peoples in the world."

The message wished the PRPK and all fraternal Kampuchean people still greater success in the tasks of national defence congress of the PRPK so as to worthily contribute to the common cause for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region and in the world as a whole. [sentence as received]

"May the militant solidarity and special friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries—Laos and Kampuchea—be strengthened and developed by each passing day," concluded the message.

**Party, State Session Held on Agriculture**  
*BK2506110188 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT  
25 Jun 88*

["Press Release on Joint Session of the LPRP CC and Council of Ministers"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, June 25 (OANA-KPL)—A joint session of the LPRP CC and the Council of Ministers dealing with agricultural matters was held here from June 15-24 under the chairmanship of Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, points out a press release published by PASASON today.

Having listened to the report on the success of the nationwide conference on agriculture held here early this month and the speech made by the general secretary concerning the guideline aimed at turning the present state of natural economy to the one of goods production, the conference assessed the development of agriculture in Laos in the past 11 years.



According to the assessment, the country has basically reached a state of self-sufficiency in food and some places in the country have surplus. Peasants' life has been improved and the face of countryside has been changed for the better.

Lessons relating to the guidance of the agricultural production were drawn at the conference.

The strategy of the national agricultural development from now up to the year 2000 agreed upon the establishment of the sources for sufficient export manufacture. The commodity manufacture shall provide diversified and high quality goods with the aim to meet the need of the domestic consumption and export. The agriculture and forestry must firmly ensure the requirement of the social consumption and become the basis for the industrial development, says the press release.

The joint session set the objectives for the agricultural development from now up to the year 1990 with a view to tackling two main problems. The foodstuff production must be linked to the limitation and termination of the slash-and-burn cultivation and the environmental protection. The restructuring of cooperatives must be in combination with the all-around construction of rural areas.

The conference adopted the following strategic measures concentrated on solving foodstuff problems along with all-around diversifying agriculture while keeping in line with the orientation on economic restructuring and on technical and mechanism reform in agriculture, combine agriculture and forestry, restrict and eventually end slash and burn cultivation, restore forest, balance between labour and land, expand the potential in each area.

The conference called upon the party, army and people at large to be aware of the priority given to agriculture, the turning of natural agriculture to the one producing goods which is of necessity in the transitional period toward socialism in our country, to regard rural areas as the main economic front.

## Philippines

### Aquino Answers Questions on Radio Program

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

HK2706053188[Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT on 26 June carries a 60-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo [Ask the President]," in which President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in, while others are relayed by moderator "Orly."

Mrs Aquino begins by thanking all those who prayed for the success of her recent trip to Europe, saying, "As you know, I was away for only 6 days but we were able to

accomplish a lot while we were in Switzerland and Italy." She goes on to relate at length "the asides, or the personal conversations" and meetings with officials and people in the private sector there.

Recapping her European trip, Mrs Aquino says, "What we accomplished was, first of all, to make the Europeans aware of us, aware of the Filipinos and the Philippines, because many countries around the world like ours need help. But we cannot hope that the other countries will take the initiative or the trouble to protect us. So we need to do this. I do not like to boast, but because I am a woman president, this seems to be a big plus in our favor because there are only a few female heads of state. So it seems that people abroad view this in a certain way, especially after the February 1986 event that they saw over television—this has remained in people's minds. So it seems a waste that since we do have that kind of sympathy in the world, if we do not take advantage of it, and if we do not make sure that people continue to remember us and to remember that we do need help. It doesn't mean that we should go around begging. What I want other countries to consider is: True, we may not be their equal materially speaking, but we are a race that is very much respected and admired, and we are a people firmly committed to democracy. We sacrificed and risked so much to restore our freedom, and this is something that is very much admired and respected. So all that is needed now and then is to remind them that, look here, there is a Philippine nation and we can help each other."

A sergeant from Davao del Norte asks what assurance and support the government can give the Armed Forces if the U.S. military bases are removed. He says, "As we know, we now have two adversaries—the MNLF and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. If we make a wrong move, we may wake up and find ourselves under the communists. Finally, because I am a sergeant major of our unit, our officials—especially our reserve officers—notice they are behind when it comes to promotions. Since you have come here and seen the situation, we hope we can get some support so as to improve our camp."

President Aquino replies, "First, I want to point out that it is not right for our Armed Forces to rely on the United States for our military equipment. At present our military has a self-reliant defense posture program, in which we are endeavoring to produce our own weapons. In reality, in measures proposed to Congress, we are asking for the amount of P190 million as capital outlay for this program. Second, our fight against the rebels does not just involve increasing or improving our weapons or in maximizing victims on the other side. I believe that more efficient weapons lie in the forms of picks, axes, hoes and shovels and equipment for building bridges, roads and irrigation systems. This is the method being promoted by General Adalem in Mindanao. He says, 'We will win the war by making the enemies our

friends." Third, regarding your question about promotions for the men, especially for the reserve officers, I have ordered General de Villa to make a thorough study on this. Fourth, regarding your request to upgrade your camp, all that is needed is for your camp commander to submit proposals so we can study these."

The president also answers questions about the repair of roads in Rizal and Davao City, the right of Olongapo's mayor to curtail the city's drivers, justice for an illegally retired Manila patrolman, markets for a Davao town, and assistance for a Tarlac garment factory.

Mrs Aquino ends the program by recounting that a Philippine woman in Rome gave her an envelope after she attended mass. She says when she returned to Manila and opened the envelope, she found \$1,000 and a note saying the funds were for the country. She says, "I was so pleased, and my heart was full because these people had the generosity to scrape together some money for us. So I am looking for a project to give this amount to, so that those donors will know where their money went. It was so touching to receive this from those people who do not have very much. It was very heartwarming for me to meet those people who do not forget their countrymen back home."

**Manglapus Says Bases Serve U.S. 'Forward Defense'**  
*HK2806034588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus asked the United States yesterday [27 June] to recognize the reality that its military bases here are important for its global strategy and to pay the Philippines a commensurate amount for hosting them. Manglapus made the statement in a speech to businessmen where he disputed claims by U.S. officials that the American military bases in the Philippines are for the mutual defense of the two countries. He said they serve only the U.S. policy of the forward deployment of troops. He added that they ignore the reality of what these bases mean to the American global strategy. [words indistinct] to argue in (?truth) but they talk only on the basis of illusion and romanticism. He added that the time has come for Filipinos and Americans to face reality and argue over realities.

Meanwhile, the RP [Republic of the Philippines] panel on the bases labor agreement meets for the first time today to firm up its position and strategy. It will push for the right to strike, for higher pay, and for preferential employment of Filipino workers in the bases.

**Views Future Uses of Bases**  
*HK2706134388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Excerpt] Manila, June 27 (AFP)—Two U.S. military bases in the Philippines could be put to more profitable use for the country, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Monday.

Representatives of Manila government agencies were meeting for "serious studies" on other possible options, he told a businessmen's group.

The Philippines and the United States have entered the third month of difficult negotiations on the terms for the last two years of the current lease on the Clark Air and Subic Naval bases, which expires in 1991.

The debate has been specially shrill regarding compensation, observers said.

Both sides publicly avoid specific figures, but Manila says it deserves far more than the current 180 million dollars a year in military and economic aid.

Washington says its budget is tight and it is prepared to quit if the demands of the Filipino panel led by Mr Manglapus are too steep.

Mr Manglapus said Monday preliminary findings show that "given enough time, given enough seed capital," the Philippine Government and the private sector "could develop those facilities in a way that would earn us much more than we are getting from the United States."

"Singapore did the same thing with the British bases," he said.

Mr Manglapus said Manila was not getting enough money "commensurate with the reality" that Washington maintained these bases mainly as components of its policy of "forward deployment" to protect global interests.

On Friday, he said Manila was entitled to shorten the lease if the two sides failed to agree on the compensation for the last two years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires here said Washington was "comfortable" with President Corazon Aquino's noncommittal stance on future U.S. access to the bases.

"We've said a number of times that we understand the president's position and we're comfortable with it," Kenneth Quinn told a weekly press forum here.

Mr Quinn said Washington would have to find alternative bases sites if Manila does not extend the lease.

"Obviously if the decision is made and the bases were not to be here beyond any point...then we have to look at the other options that are around in the Pacific to carry out various functions," he said. [passage omitted]

### Senate Studies U.S. Bases Conversion

HK2806040388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 28 Jun 88 p 8

[Text] A senate ad hoc committee was formed yesterday to conduct preliminary studies on the economic conversion of the American military bases in the country and on the legal aspect of the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

The Senate foreign relations committee, chaired by Sen. Leticia Shahani initiated this move as a response to a House resolution and a Senate bill calling for preparatory measures to convert the U.S. military bases in the country into productive economic centers.

Upon the motion of Sen. Rene Saguisag, the scope of the ad hoc committee's studies was expanded to include the legal aspect of the MBA, particularly on the actual expiration of the agreement.

Saguisag argued that the Government should be prepared to defend its position that the MBA expires in 1991 in case the United States decides to contest it before the World Court.

The ad hoc committee is composed of Senators Vicente Paterno, Wigberto Tanada, Alberto Romulo, Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Teofisto Guingona Jr., Ernesto Herrera and Juan Ponce Enrile.

Shahani said the committee will prepare a concept paper on the economic conversion of the U.S. bases.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 17, which has been passed by the House and is now pending in the Senate, requests the President and Congress to set up P7.5 billion as bases contingency conversion fund from the 1989 to 1991 national budgets to finance the alternative social economic and security uses of the U.S. bases in the event of a partial or total U.S. withdrawal after the expiration of the MBA.

The resolution also recommends the transfer of camps Aguinaldo, Crame, Bonifacio and Villamor and the Ninoy Aquino International airport to Clark Air Base in Pampanga and the conversion of the Subic Naval Base into an international ship repair facility, free port and headquarters of the Philippine Navy, among other things.

From P25 billion to P50 billion is expected to be realized from the sale of the military camps in metro Manila, the resolution said.

Senate Bill No. 454, sponsored by Romulo, Herrera, Tanada and Shahani, seeks to create an executive commission to study and prepare a report on the economic conversion of the U.S. bases in the country.

The Senate foreign relations committee also voted to endorse a Senate resolution introduced by Romulo, urging the Philippine panel in the ongoing bases review to seek an amendment to the MBA to allow Philippine Airlines planes to land at Clark Air Base and Subic naval station during emergencies.

At the same time, Shahani called on the Senate leadership to "rescue" senate resolution No. 1, which has been "frozen" at the House since last year.

### Enrile Says Ties With U.S. Deteriorating

HK2706125988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile today said that the relationship between the Philippines and the United States has clearly deteriorated.

This was the senator's reaction to the president's statement that the country is capable of solving the insurgency problem even without U.S. assistance. According to Enrile, the current relationship between the two countries concerns only international security.

Meanwhile, the review of the U.S. Bases Labor Agreement will start on 8 July. The labor agreement was separated from the current RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases treaty review so that the working conditions of the Philippine workers employed at the Clark and Subic Bases could be thoroughly discussed.

According to Acting Labor Secretary Ricardo C. Santos, the Philippine panel will insist that United States recognize the right of the Philippine workers to negotiate for a better salary. Philippine workers at the two bases have pointed out that their salaries are lower than their American counterparts.

### Columnist on Laurel-Enrile Challenge to Aquino

HK2706103188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 26 Jun 88 pp 1, 6

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "The Laurel-Enrile Game Plan is Transparent"]

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday left for a visit to West Germany, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe after having failed to stampede president Aquino into revealing her cards on the issue of the retention of the U.S. military bases. In a letter on June 22, Mr Laurel asked the President to convene before his departure the National Security Council and the Council of State to "discuss all available options preparatory to the adoption of our common stand on the matter (the bases)."

Mr Laurel said that in view of the fact that government officials were speaking in many voices over the bases question, it was essential to formulate a "common stand." He added this could strengthen the Government's hand in dealing with the U.S.



In response, the president said the formulation of a common stand required more time than indicated by Mr Laurel. In any case, she said, she would exercise her options at the "right moment." "Now is not yet the propitious hour for making it," she said.

If one had been born yesterday, it would appear that Mr Laurel was prompted by the most patriotic motives in writing the letter. But on evidence Mr Laurel, since history began bypassing him following the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] uprising, has not missed a chance to try to upset the Government, sometimes alone, and sometimes in tandem with another pathetically marginalized politician, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

On the day that Mr Laurel issued his letter to the President, Senator Enrile claimed that Mrs Aquino, in fact, had committed herself to dismantling the bases. He disclosed a 1984 document, signed by Mrs Aquino and other then opposition leaders, declaring that "foreign military bases on the Philippine territory must be removed."

This disclosure has not forced the President to abandon her position that she keeps her option open until 1991 when the bases agreement terminates. But it is certain that even if the President would disclose her options tomorrow, that decision would not lead a common purpose among the three.

Based on their previous statements, both Mr Laurel and Senator Enrile favor the retention of the bases. What they are trying to do is to squeeze the President into a no-win position. If she says that the bases must go, she would be inviting possible destabilization moves from the U.S. If she says they will be retained, she would alienate the nationalists and provoke intensified attacks from them, as well as from the Left.

There is plausibility in the reading that as the political fortunes of Mr Laurel and Senator Enrile ebb, partly because of their catastrophic misjudgment of events following EDSA, they become more receptive to schemes designed to spark political crisis leading to the overthrow of the Aquino Government.

The Laurel-Enrile game plan following their political isolation is transparent. After the failed Aug. 28 coup, Mr Laurel and Senator Enrile were favorably disposed toward a scheme called "constitutional coup" as an option for the allegedly "ineffective" and "weak" Aquino Government.

Under the scheme, the formation of a civilian-military junta was envisaged. Mr Laurel was to be the fig leaf of constitutional legitimacy because of his position as next in line to the presidency. The assumption was that the scheme would be presented if "something happened" to Mrs Aquino or if she stepped down.

The problem was that the president displayed toughness during the worst crisis of her rule and had no inclination to step down. It was thought that the scheme would appeal to the United States government which, at the time, had doubts about the ability of the Aquino Government to survive.

The "constitutional coup" had no appeal mainly because it packaged as an alternative to the Aquino Government people like Mr Laurel and Senator Enrile, who had marginal popular bases, or Col Gregorio Honasan, whose outright fascistic outlook masked by reformism embarrassed even the hawkish Pentagon.

A trip by Mr Laurel to the U.S. to test the water proved embarrassing. It demonstrated that the scheme was ridiculed by American officials who said that a "constitutional coup" was not only a contradiction in terms but also absurd.

The next vehicle joined by Mr Laurel and Senator Enrile to promote an alternative to the Aquino Government was Enrique Zobel's unlabeled-Bayan movement, which packaged an agenda of conservative issues—including the retention of the U.S. bases. The Right-wing movement failed to take off, partly because it was weighed down by a collection of discredited politicians and derelicts of the old order.

Given the gains made by the reestablishment of political institutions underpinning democracy, and given the recovery of the economy, the prospects of Mr Laurel regaining political ground and putting himself as a serious contender for the presidency within the electoral system have shrivelled. Even his provincial bastion was breached by new contenders in the last elections.

The only avenue for succession open to him is the outbreak of a political crisis which would compromise the survival of the Aquino Government. Such a crisis cannot be ruled out if Mrs Aquino falls into the ruse that she reveals early her options on the bases.

The bases and their bearing on the security interests of the U.S. are so extremely important that the CIA would not exclude dirty tricks on political leaders standing in the way of these interests. The category of dirty tricks included plots to poison the nationalist Filipino leader, Senator Claro Recto, and to assassinate Colonel al-Qadhafi of Libya.

**Aquino Awaits Court Decision on Marcos Return**  
*HK2806050388 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] President Aquino is awaiting a court decision on whether to allow former President Marcos back in the Philippines or not. The president added that it was not her responsibility to decide on the issue.

Earlier, the president stated that should the court rule that Marcos be allowed back in the country to face ill-gotten wealth charges, she would abide by such a decision.

Sel Baesa for the details.

[Begin recording] President Aquino told palace reporters this morning that she was waiting for a court decision on whether to allow the former president back in the country or not. The administration has accused Marcos of stealing some \$10 billion from the country during his 20-year reign, and the money is said to be deposited in various Swiss banks. Earlier, the Aquino government had announced that the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] was the proper agency to file criminal charges against Marcos. And the PCGG indicated that it was ready to do so in January.

Meanwhile, a Philippine Consulate information officer in Honolulu, Horacio Paredes, said that Marcos will be ordered to return the loot once proven guilty.

Sel Baesa, Philippine Broadcasting Service News, Malacanang. [end recording]

**Aquino Receives Nicaraguan Ambassador**  
HK2806090188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0300 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] President Cory Aquino today received the credentials of Jorge Huezo, the first Nicaraguan ambassador to the Philippines. Huezo, who will serve as Nicaragua's nonresident ambassador to the country, stated that his country may establish an embassy in Manila in the near future. Following his meeting with President Aquino, Huezo said that there are many ways for the two countries to cooperate with each other.

It will be recalled that U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt not long ago criticized Nicaragua's participation in the conference of newly restored democracies. Platt asserted that Nicaragua did not deserve to take part in the conference because it was not a democratic state.

When asked by reporters to comment on Platt's statement, Huezo said that Platt probably was not happy to see Nicaragua represented here, but that it was his problem and not Huezo's.

Huezo also extended an invitation from President Daniel Ortega to President Aquino to visit Nicaragua. He said that Mrs Aquino expressed interest in visiting his country, but that the visit would have to wait for an opportunity to arise.

On a possible meeting with Platt, Huezo said that if the U.S. ambassador wants such a meeting and would receive him, then he was ready for such a meeting.

The Nicaraguan ambassador also conveyed a greeting from Ortega to the entire Philippine nation.

This is Dick Sintiongco of DZRH News reporting from Malacanang.

**Government Faces Possible P50 Billion Deficit**  
HK2506031988 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] The government will not impose new taxes, at least until next year, despite a projected P50 billion total deficit in the national government budget for 1988-89. The department of budget and management said that to counter the budget gap, the government will borrow from domestic and foreign sources and through government notes and bonds and treasury bills. The moratorium on new taxes was also confirmed by Budget undersecretary Benjamin Diokno last Wednesday during the first congressional hearing on the proposed P228.9 billion national government budget for 1989. In the proposed budget for 1989, the budget department estimated a shortfall of P22.9 billion while the current budget is expected to result in a P21 billion deficit. However, Representative Hernando Perez has pointed out that during the first 3 months of this year, the government has already incurred a total deficit of P10.9 billion.

**Paper Reveals Army Coup Contingency Plan**  
HK2406065188 Manila BUSINESS WORLD  
in English 24 Jun 88 p 1

[By Ninez Cacho-Olivares]

[Text] The armed forces chief of staff and a pre-screened committee of generals and colonels, on a simple majority vote, can activate and implement a military-hatched coup plot against the Aquino Government.

One such coup plan is Oplan [Operation] Camia, described as a contingency measure that shall be activated in the event the ongoing counter-insurgency program meets resistance and difficulties due to "unmanageable factors."

The measure is designed by the same committee of generals and colonels as a move "to save the duly constituted republic and democracy."

Oplan Camia first became publicly known when Marilyn Robles, wife of RAM [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] officer Navy Capt. Rex Robles, waved before media (and the television public) a folder marked "top Secret" which, she said, contained documents pertinent to the contingency plan. She archly asked then AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos what role he performed in Oplan Camia. The general denied knowing about it.

A copy of the top-secret document on the subject of Oplan Camia was recently made available to BUSINESS WORLD. According to it, the general mission of the plan is to "decisively destroy the advance of communism and save the Republic by setting up a civil-military junta who (sic) will lead the people in a determined crusade against communism."

Interestingly, one of its objectives is the "restoration of the genuine friendship of the United States and the Philippines by the promulgation of a decree which shall guarantee the existence of U.S. Bses in the Philippines to protect our country and the world against communism."

Oplan Camia resurfaced recently when the military claimed it had discovered, after a capture of suspected communist leaders, a computer diskette detailing such a plan. The military claimed then that Oplan Camia was the handiwork of the CPP [Communist party of the Philippines]-NPA-NDF.

The CPP-NDF denied the existence of such a diskette. They made a counterclaim that the military authorities "planted" the evidence to clear the military men involved in the plot.

The "planted" diskette surfaced only during the Commission on Appointments hearings on the confirmation of Mr Ramos as secretary of defense.

The secret document given to BUSINESS WORLD, dated 2 July 1987, states that the select but clandestine military committee had agreed that Mrs Corazon Aquino, President of the Republic, "has become gullible and have (sic) allowed his (sic) brother to effectively become the de facto President."

The document adds that as a result, "the government has become riddled with graft and corruption," and "communists because of sheer negligence and incompetence have managed to creep inside the government and from there destroy the very fabric of our democracy."

The committee charged that the CPP-NPA front men, Moscow-controlled personalities, Marxists and left-of-center personalities and their organizations have bound themselves to a secret pact to destroy the government.

Pinpointed by the committee as the "most subversive groups" were Bandila [Bayang Nagkaisa sa Diwa at Layunin—People's Unity in Spirit and Aim] Bisig [Bukluran sa Ikaunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa—Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Action], Light a Fire Movement, ATOM [Against Twenty-One Movement] and their tentacle organizations, all of which, the committee agreed, have managed to successfully infiltrate the government.

The military committee also judged the Senate and the House of Representatives as having become "mere adjuncts of communists," concluding that the "AFP has

become the last fortress of democracy" and the "only force" in the country that "can save the nation against the advance of communism."

The mission objectives of Oplan Camia, in detail and as individually coded are:

—Arrest of all left and left-of-center personalities in the Senate, Congress and civilian bureaucracy (GUMAMELA).

—Temporary closure of the Executive, Judicial and Congressional branches of the government and its' (sic) replacement by the civil-military junta until such time that an election can be called (Sampaguita).

—Temporary closure of media and its' (sic) replacement of one government station to inculcate the virtues of good government and the martial tradition of the AFP (ROSAS).

—The physical and permanent destruction of all leftist front organizations and personalities (WALING-WALING).

—The restoration of the genuine friendship of the United States and the Philippines by the promulgation of a decree which shall guarantee the existence of U.S. Bases in the Philippines to protect our country and the world against communism (DAHLIA).

—The arrest and punishment or rehabilitation of corrupt government officials especially those in the higher rungs of government to set a good example (DAMA DE NOCHE).

—The neutralization of the MNLF problem in the South by launching a surprise military campaign against their main bases (KAMPUPOT).

—The arrest and rehabilitation of the few scalawags in the ranks of the AFP who have enriched themselves by being close to the present dispensation.

According to the action plan, Oplan Camia would be implemented by "participating units previously screened and selected" and in accordance with guidelines to be issued by the commanders.

**Military Uncovers Loyalist Hijacking Plot**  
*HK2806110088 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Military authorities today confirmed a loyalist plan to hijack a jumbo jet either to Laoag or Davao Cities to press for the return of former President Marcos from Hawaii. This was revealed by National Capital



Regional Defense Command deputy commander Colonel Manuel Oxales based on confiscated documents. The authorities have consequently beefed up security measures at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport and Villamor Air Base.

Oxales said that loyalists planned to announce 10 demands including the return of Marcos to the country, the removal of leftists in government, and the renunciation of a bill seeking legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Their plan also included diversionary action in front of the U.S. Embassy, the takeover of Broadcast City, and the seizure of Malacanang and Intramuros.

The military also said that it has obtained a list of servicemen, including 27 Air Force pilots, who are subjects of the loyalist recruitment drive.

In a related development 10 members of the Black Forest Commando suspected of involvement in the recent Camp Crame raid will take lie detector tests. PC CIS [Criminal Investigation Services] chief Colonel Evaristo Carino said the suspects are currently detained in Camp Aguinaldo. They were arrested in separate raids in Antipolo, Rizal and Tondo, Manila. However, the suspects have denied involvement in the case.

Carino said the suspects will be charged with illegal possession of firearms.

**Ramos Bares 3-Tiered Anti-Insurgency Approach**  
*HK2706070188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 27 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos revealed yesterday the government's three-tiered approach against communist insurgency which he said, "involves the political mobilization of the people."

In a speech before the Eighth House of Delegates of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Ramos said "the government must not rely solely on its over-extended armed forces and "must wage a people's war for democracy involving the political mobilization of the people."

The reason behind the new approach, Ramos said, is the rebels; "intransigence in its objective of seizing state power through violence."

Ramos said the three-tiered formula against communist rebels involve:

—The organization of civilian volunteer organizations or Bantay Bayan [Nation's Sentinel];

—The deployment of territorial forces including the PC, the police and other units like the Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUs); and

—The continuous operations of mobile forces including Army and Marines units to neutralize the guerrilla units of the New People's Army.

Under the new approach, Ramos said, military and police units are first sent to clear an area of insurgents preparatory to the implementation of projects which are aimed at removing rebel presence in a certain area.

After the area is cleared, Ramos said, holding operations are conducted to prevent rebels from returning.

After holding operations have been conducted, he said civilian government agencies will enter to provide "intermediate assistance" to the "cleared area."

The final step, Ramos said, is the implementation of development programs designed to "fulfill the needs of the people and eradicate the sources of unrest on a long term basis."

Ramos, however, said that despite the shift of strategy against rebels from reconciliation to head-on collision, the government will not implement a "mailed-first policy" or use traditional search and destroy operations.

He said the AFP is now fielding special operations teams (SOTs) "whose methods of work are closely coordinated with civilian leaders and are aimed at neutralizing the communists' underground and political infrastructure in the barangays.

**Gen De Villa Interviewed on Insurgency**  
*HK2406155188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television*  
*Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Interview with Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa by "Velez This Week" program host Jose M. Velez; co-host Melinda Quintos de Jesus; and Prof Fernando—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Velez] General de Villa, thank you very much for honoring us with your presence this evening and welcome to our show Velez This Week.

Ever since you were appointed as chief of staff, we have had some pretty spectacular developments on the fight against the insurgents in terms of arrests of some of the more renowned figures like Baylosis, Romulo Kintanar, and of course, just recently, Francisco Pascual, was it? And then again in our news this evening we had two more in Baguio who were arrested.

All right, but everytime you do this, people expect that there will be some slowdown because this guy has been has been arrested. But apparently it just seems to go on and on. So, would you mind to tell us what seems to be going on in the insurgency front?

[De Villa] Certainly, Joe. In the first place, when the Armed Forces effected the arrest of many of their top leaders, especially those who belong to the central committee, the highest governing body of the party, we certainly would expect a reaction from the organization and the movement as a whole. And we anticipated many of the reactions, and as has been experienced in the past, the reactions always tend to show that these arrests of their leaders do not necessarily create a big disturbance in their organization, and that they are still around, and they are still fighting, and all of those type of reactions.

I asked Francisco Pascual on the evening that he was arrested if there is a general offensive going on, or if there is an order to go all out in their military campaign or in their military actions against the government. And his reply was in the negative. And he said that the commanders in the field, on their side, are probably carrying out just a general instruction by the party to intensify political and military actions, and it does not seem to be coordinated at all, as a matter of fact.

[De Jesus] This is just like a show of force because the arrests may in fact project a diminished image for the insurgency. For them it is necessary to launch offensives. This is how you are interpreting what we see as a kind of, you know, two different levels of going—they are losing some very important people, but that doesn't seem to have anything to do with their ability to launch offensives.

[De Villa] The situation, Melinda, is that while we have the central committee at the top, and they are the policymaking body and they provide the general direction to the party. They include the armed component, the New People's Army. They give only general instructions and the units of the NPA in the field undertake all kinds of activities based on general instructions. As I have said earlier, their are existing general instruction is to intensify political and military action. You will note that this seeming intensification of their military action is not throughout the Philippines, really. The Visayas is generally quiet. Mindanao is also generally quiet and most of the actions in many of these areas are initiated by our government forces.

The other thing that must be realized by the public is their military actions become dramatic and seemingly large scale because this is the nature of guerilla warfare. Our troops and our installations and positions are fixed in their location in terms of where our companies are, where our detachments are, and all of that. And they can pick their time and place of attack.

And even if they have only, say for instance in Quezon Province, an operation unit of, say a hundred to a hundred and fifty. When they plan an attack on a particular location, or a detachment, or a company, or a

municipal hall, they will prepare for this over time, and they will map, and they will hit it in a very dramatic fashion. Then afterwards disperse again. This is basic guerilla tactic.

[De Jesus] And that puts a conventional military situation—puts the military at some kind of a disadvantage because, as you pointed out, your posts are permanent, they are visible, everybody knows where you are. But you don't know where they are, and therefore when they attack you there is always an element of surprise.

[De Villa] In a way, that is correct in terms of fixed installations. But what the public perhaps generally do not know is that we also have mobile forces moving about everywhere in the country every day looking for these armed groups, and engaging them in armed encounters every time that there is chance to do so. The whole Armed Forces is on a continuous operation, on a continuous motion to look for them, and pin them down.

[Velez] One of the concerns, General, that we expressed last week was that the encounters seem to be getting bigger in terms of casualties. In other words, it used to be one or two soldiers killed, and maybe one or two insurgents. Now you read of encounters where there are 12, 14, 15 or 16 soldiers and civilians who die, and then some insurgents. In other words, about 20-25 people who die in an encounter. I do not know if this is true, this are the reports. What we are wondering about is that have they acquired some sophisticated higher-powered [as heard] to engage you frontally, to result in such casualties.

[De Villa] Not necessarily so. As of this time, they are not in a position to engage us frontally over a period of time, say 2-3 hours, or 4 hours. But they do have the capability to gather together, very quickly hit a fixed target which is on the government side, and withdraw from the area. The one that produces the numerous casualties, that you have read about, are those that are produced in ambushes, wherein they have now learned to use explosives and a combination of landmining, plus automatic gunfire from well-deployed NPA elements, and really wipe out a six-by-six truckload of soldiers. And that's the reason why we have big casualties. But in case of firefights wherein they really try to sustain it, as what had happened in Palanan, Isabela recently—they attacked an Army platoon base led by a lieutenant and some 23, 24 men. We sustained one officer killed and 10 enlisted men killed, plus seven wounded. But in a continuing firefight for 8 hours, our boys there, our troops there killed 17 of them. And then in subsequent operation the following day and this Thursday, this rose to 32 on their side. So, while they had the initial advantage, after our troops are able to get into the area and react, they have proven that they are really superior to the NPA. [passage omitted]

[Velez] Hi, we were discussing about casualties earlier, and maybe we can show the graph that General de Villa has brought with him. General, would you like to explain this graph?

[De Villa] This graph shows insurgency-related casualties on the part of government forces, civilians, and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. And we are showing here the last semester of 1987 and the first semester of 1988.

[Velez] The colored? The blue is what?

[De Villa] The blue is representing our casualties, the government. The yellow represents civilian casualties, and the red indicates the CPP-NPA casualties. By the way, these are all killed, these do not include wounded, or missing, or things like that.

[Velez] The way it goes, it's more or less similar. In other words, the second semester of 1987 and the 1st semester of 1988 has more or less...

[De Jesus, interrupting] It has the same in the casualties of the NPA, 491, 498 or 488?

[Velez] Only three difference.

[De Villa] You will note that although it is too short a period to establish a trend, you will note that in this year it is generally lesser than last year.

[Velez] For the government forces?

[De Villa] Yes, for the government forces.

[Velez] For the rest it is more or less similar?

[De Villa] For the rest it is more or less similar.

[Velez] But it has decreased in April-June period.

[Fernandez] But from the way you describe the situation, General, it would appear that because of the tactics they are using, this struggle can go on indefinitely. And there can be no decisive victory of the government forces if they continue to utilize the hit and run tactics that you have described so well.

[De Villa] Professor, at this stage of their movement, they are not ready to confront us frontally in terms of military forces because they don't have the strength and they don't have the capability to do that. We can very easily crush them if they come out to us in that fashion. And this is because they are still in their first stage of their revolutionary movement which they call the strategic defensive. They will have to go and try to attain the strategic stalemate stage first, which is a parity, or a balance of forces. And when they achieve that, they will have to go to the offensive stage, which is a much, much later stage. Under this condition, wherein they cannot

move from the strategic stalemate to the next stage, these things will be going on. And, we feel that based on our latest documents, both from our assessments as well as documents that they have which we captured, especially from the documents of Baylosis, it will tend to show that they have somehow peaked in their growth and they are beginning to go down now.

They have admitted, for instance, that in certain parts of the Visayas, in Panay for instance, they have lost 50 percent of their organized mass following. They have also indicated that in northern Mindanao, north central, southeastern, and southern Mindanao, they have lost a lot. And this is also true in Cebu, Negros, and Samar.

[Velez] The loss you are talking about, General, is civilian mass base loss, not necessarily military? Because this is a very crucial factor.

[De Villa] Civilian mostly. What they are saying in their documents is that most of their losses are influenced over a number of barangays as well as organized mass. And they have also lost considerable mass. As indicated in our chart earlier, they have also lost a considerable number of their fighters.

[Velez] I was going to ask you, General, from the time you arrested, and presumably are interrogating these various leaders, up to yesterday when you had Pascual and so on, what have we learned that we did not know before, and that the public might be interested in knowing? For example, have they indicated any kind of support? Have they named individuals who might be supporting politically, financially, or organizations and so on? I mean, if you cannot tell us this, sir—but just tell us this, have you learned something that you did not know before which is substantial?

[De Villa] No, we have learned for instance, not from their persons, because these leaders do not talk. They will talk to you about theories, they will argue with you about theories.

[Velez] Or they will try to convert you? [laughs]

[De Villa] But they will not talk of anything that is substantial or of tactical or strategic value to us. But their own documents, their own records that were captured with them indicated to us, for instance the extent of their international contacts. How they are able to get foreign aid from nongovernment institutions abroad. And they have been very secretive about their losses which are now coming out. And it is for the first time, for instance, that we are able to confirm that they have suffered tremendously in Mindanao. And this is the first time also that we are able to confirm that they have been losing political following in certain major parts of the country.



[Velez] I remembered when you arrested this first group, this very big group, there were some computer printouts on bank accounts.

[De Villa] That's right.

[Velez] And I remember that there were some moves to try and get hold, or freeze these accounts. What is the progress on that? Did you succeed?

[De Villa] I am afraid we ended up with nothing in that score because it was discovered later that their money in these bank accounts have been withdrawn, and in the second place General Montano did write a letter to the Central Bank that it was very difficult to freeze these accounts. The law prohibits certain things...

[Velez, interrupting] The secrecy of bank deposits.

[De Villa, interrupting] Cannot be done by us, even the government.

[De Jesus] General, do these trends that you have talked about, do they have any effect then on the ability of the insurgency to sustain this strategic statlement, the ability to pursue, or to hold, or attack in lightning raids, or in certain acts of terrorism, in ambushes? I mean, these could go on indefinitely. I am trying to follow up on the point that the professor pointed out. And you're saying—well, it is a strategic stalemate, they still have to move on and advance into the next stage. And yet this stage in itself is damaging enough in terms of the country's development. If it stays that way, I mean, how long is it going to stay this way?

[De Villa] I fully agree with you, Melinda, that these attacks, these liquidations, these bombings are damaging the country, especially from the economic standpoint because it affects investors...

[De Jesus, interrupting] Even lives.

[De Villa, interrupting] It affects the business; it affects agricultural development in the rural areas. But this is the guerilla warfare stage of the so-called people's revolution, or the protracted war that they are waging against us. They have been waging this for the last 20 years against us.

[De Jesus] And at this point the military would not be able to pursue them in their lairs, to use the phrase, to actually move against them, to take that kind of an initiative so that the ability to continue what they are doing would be diminished?

[De Villa] I would like to say that recently we have issued instructions, made plans, and launched continuous operations. And this has produced dramatic results which is not generally visible to the public because these are varied engagements with the enemy, or with the NPA in various places of the country which is not just

reported in toto. But we feel that we have reached a turning point in our campaign to neutralize this movement and we are well on our way to reducing the drive towards the future. That chart that is now on the board will indicate to you, Melinda, that the one in red which is CPP-NPA initiated military action is going down. The government-initiated military action is on the rise, and when you combine the two, the engagements are going down. The difficulty of our situation here insofar as public information is concerned, is that while these things are factual, when an NPA attacks a town, ambushes an armoured vehicle, or wipes out a small detachment, this has great dramatic effect, and this has great impact. But when we account for them on a daily basis, like a taximeter, on and on we hand them down and we engage them, and we accumulate this advantage that we have now...

[De Jesus] You have an different picture when you look at it from that point of view.

[Fernandez] But General, there was a news item recently where you appeared to have called for a general offensive. And I think you addressed a large group of the military who were convened or assembled, and I think you urged them to carry out offensives throughout the Philippines. Now, what I would like to know from you is that does this have the support of our civilian policy-makers.

[De Villa] Yes, Professor. As a matter of fact the basis for this instruction is the direct policy statement or policy instruction of the president when she said in more than three occasions that we must go all out and address the armed enemy of the state and confront them so that we can pave the way for the establishment of an atmosphere of peace wherein economic activity can be energized or activated.

[De Villa] The general offensive, Professor, that I have ordered is the natural military posture that our country must take because in the first place, you cannot win this game by being on the defensive. You will get clobbered by them. And therefore, we have to go out and continuously—if I will have my way, there will be no letup for the next three years, because that is the only way that will prevent them from getting together, grouping and attacking our military installations, as well as our municipalities and town halls.

[Fernandez] But would you say, General, that the directives issued by the commander in chief here, were these reflective of a consensus or some decision of the National Security Council in terms of a...

[De Villa, interrupting] I would surmise, first of all, Professor, that the general public, the Filipino citizenry, are getting much affected by the insurgency problem, especially those of us who are being illegally taxed by them—businessmen, even small farmers, small fishermen, as well as big businesses who are being extorted

large amounts of money so that their business could be continued by them [as heard], and the ordinary citizen who gets a feeling of anxiety because there are armed NPA around, there are armed NPA to coerce and intimidate a certain community. By and large, I do believe, especially now that the president has very clearly stated that we must go after the NPA and we must use force if necessary to solve the insurgency problem insofar as the armed elements on their side is concerned. I do believe that we have great public support at this time.

[Fernandez] Yes, yes. But I made that reference to the National Security Council because for the effort that you envision, especially on a 3-year stretch, you have to have the full support of the civilian component, of our government. And I was thinking that if you have the full consensus or support of the National Security Council, then it might not be difficult to persuade Congress to give full logistical support for your effort. So, I would like to go back to that query, to what extent are you getting affirmative and positive support from the National Security Council.

[De Villa] Professor, I might inform you at this point that the National Security Council, as it was known in the past, has not been convened and the decision process is made by the cabinet and the president. And in her exercise of leadership as our national leader and as our commander in chief, she gives these instructions to us, to the secretary of defense, and to me. Now, with respect to the civilian component of the counterinsurgency program, she gives instruction to the different cabinet members. Now, with respect to congressional support, I do believe that we have congressional support as what has been demonstrated by them in the past. You will know, Professor, that they gave us practically the budget that we asked from them last year. And they increased the salaries and allowances of the soldiers for which all of us are very, very grateful. By and large, I think there is a national consensus that we must deal with our insurgency problem decisively.

[Fernandez] In the light of this support, are you expecting to get a, let us say, a substantial increase in your outlays, considering your projected 3-year continuous offensive?

[Velez] They already asked for the increase in the coming budget. That is why there is so much debate going on now with the P221-billion budget.

[De Villa] We requested for a figure of about P20-billion, P1.2-billion of which will be going to pension for the retirees. But I understand that this is being worked out now. The figures in the papers today indicated that we will be given something like 9.3 percent of the national budget.

[Velez] But that is because 44 percent of that budget is going to debt servicing, you see? It is really terrible on that point, that burden is fantastic. When you talk about

P221-billion you are talking of P100-billion that is going to the debt service, instead of its going to our people for, you know, all the fees—economic development, welfare, social services, defense, and so on.

[Fernandez] So instead of getting more support, it's being used to pay off our debts.

[Velez] Yes, which is an incredible burden for such a poor country like ours.

[De Villa] A large chunk of it.

[Fernandez] I see.

[Velez] Forty-four percent of it.

[Fernandez] Are you happy, General, with the level of support that you can expect for this coming fiscal year?

[De Villa] We will continue to request Congress to consider maintaining the level that we requested because I think the president and the rest of our people are expecting us to really press the campaign so that the the NPA, the CPP-NPA, to include the NDF, will not be able to create so much disturbance in our country anymore. [passage omitted]

[Velez] Alright, so let me just follow up very, very briefly, General. I got the impression from the questioning of Professor Fernandez. If you will remember, for many months the president was being criticized for being unclear about her stand on the insurgency. Now, what you are telling us is that as far as you people in the Armed Forces are concerned, the president as commander in chief and as president is clear in her directives to you and you people are not unsure about what she wants. You are out there to crush the insurgency.

[De Villa] Yes, that is certainly our portion of the insurgency problem.

[Velez] Your portion which brings me to the other point. Because this is such a very large problem, the military portion is just one portion. Of course, more the more dramatic because it helps people to see. But I was reading somewhere that while they maybe suffering some defeats in this field, on the communist or insurgency-related non-military, political activities, through various organizations, the study anyway shows that they seem to be making quite a headway, which must be bothering you people an awful lot because it hurts the entire offensive that you are undertaking. But what is your assessment of what's going on in the entire campaign, the nonmilitary, political.

[De Villa] Certainly, Joe, as you said when you talk of the whole spectrum of the insurgency problem you come to the economic, political, and the social aspects of this, aside from the military portion. And we have noted that



they continue to push their efforts at first of all infiltrating our various political and social institutions, and manipulate the situation to create the condition for insurgency and insurrection. At the same time, you will note that they are very strong in their propaganda efforts to project national discontent, to project a disarray, to project a situation of hopelessness for the Philippines so that they can come out as a rallying point. They are also in a situation wherein they can avail of both legal and semi-legal activities, which to us who are deeply engaged in the fight, is certainly disconcerting. Because as Secretary Ramos has said it one time, he said we have to attend both to the armed insurgents as well as to the factory of the armed insurgents. And this is where in many cases we cannot touch them because we have to stick to our laws that if a person is not doing anything that is illegal, even if you know that he is supporting the overall insurgency effort of the CPP, you cannot really touch him.

[De Jesus] What would you like to see developing in the political situation where the political initiatives of the insurgency that the military knows of might be turned around without there being any infringement on the policy of the democratic state.

[De Villa] One good example that I can say right out is the recent news account that the Senate is going to investigate the illegal taxation that is going on.

[De Jesus] Of the NPA.

[De Villa] Being conducted by the CPP-NPA. I think it was Senator Maceda who initiated this.

[De Jesus] What they would have to do then is investigate the business corporations who have had to pay.

[De Villa] And bring out maybe a revision of our laws to tighten up on the matter of illegal taxing on the part of the enemy. [passage omitted]

[De Villa] What we would like really to see in this country is a consensus, a national consensus to address in its totality the insurgency problem. So that both the armed struggle and the political side of it and the ideological side of it can be addressed. There is a battlefield in the schools, in the labor unions, even in media, even in the international relations. This is the spectrum of the whole insurgency problem.

[De Jesus] General, you used the term consensus and yet the public wonders whether there is sufficient consensus in the military. We've had quite a number of incidents that have raised questions again as to whether the military has actually put everyone in, within the discipline that you have been talking about. Because you've had, you know, intruders in your headquarters right here in the city. And we're wondering how that is possible if you had any kind of consensus in the military. [passage omitted]

[De Villa] The question of Melinda is that is there a consensus in the Armed Forces? Well, certainly there is because as I was telling some people, we have a stronger will and a much more aggressive posture now against the CPP-NPA. And I think in totality the Armed Forces remains disciplined.

[De Jesus] But we were talking about the political consensus, you know, in terms of development—which means belief in this particular government that is now the legitimate government and the legitimate leadership. Is there consensus in the recognition of that leadership within the military? Why then do we have people opening their doors up for vans in the middle of the night that will create all kinds of problems and will make this government look stupid, to say the least.

[De Villa] You know, Melinda, we are roughly 150-160,000, and we are a human organization. And therefore, while, as I was explaining to some people before, when it comes to individual beliefs, they can have individual beliefs. But when they are ordered to go out and fight, they will go out and fight. Now, some people broke into Camp Crame and got out with 24 M-16 rifles. But our investigations show that these people are ex-soldiers, or discharged, or soldiers who have deserted after the revolution. I tried to point out to the public that they should not be so much disturbed by some 20 soldiers being able to get into Camp Crame. There was probably some laxity in the security of that armory and in the manning of the gates of Camp Crame. But, that is, in our mind, in the general situation that is prevailing I do believe that that is an isolated incident.

[Velez] Probably, General, what all of us is very concerned about is: Are we going to see any more serious disturbances within the military organization, not these operations and so on, but I mean serious ones. Or are you united enough so that we can all worry about the insurgents and not worry about our Armed Forces of the Philippines.

[De Villa] I was asked this question by congressmen in one of the briefings that we conducted for them. And I categorically told them that you need not fear the Armed Forces because the Armed Forces knows where it is and that it is sworn to protect the constitution and duly constituted authorities. What is disturbing the situation now are those who are outside the Armed Forces trying to create some problems for us and at the same time trying to recruit some active soldiers.

[De Villa] What has happened in the past, in the very recent past, are at a very, very low level discharged soldiers and some of them at the level of master sergeants and technical sergeants. But the large, large majority of the active Armed Forces is definitely united, especially in its effort to address the insurgency problem because this is our main concern right now. So, I don't think we should worry about battalions marching into Manila and attempting a coup.



[De Jesus] That will not happen again?

[De Villa] Our assessment is that, something like what happened in August 28, 1987, is not going to happen.

[Velez] Okay, General, we probably have a minute or so to go. I am sure you have something you might want to say, especially to the people in terms of whatever it is the Armed Forces might want or need.

[De Villa] Thank you very much, Joe. The very first thing I would like to say is that I am happy to have been given to have this opportunity in your program to clarify a few points regarding the Armed Forces. But let me take this opportunity to assure our people that the Armed Forces is very much into the counterinsurgency program of the government and we are continuing to do our share of solving the problem, and we believe that at this point in time we are well on the way to reducing the threat to our national security and stability, and the possibility of a communist takeover, if some people are thinking about that. I can assure you that at this point in time and in the immediate future, or near future, there is no way that the insurgents, or the communist insurgents will be able to position themselves in such a way that they will have the capability to takeover this country. No way.

[Fernandez] So on that optimistic note, we hope you can make your prediction. Will the problem be over in five years after your 3-year offensive?

[De Villa] If we can sustain our efforts and we will be given the wherewithal to do this, we can dramatically reduce the problem to such an extent that it should not be considered a serious threat or a national threat anymore.

[De Jesus] Remember what the president said? She would crush the insurgency before the end of her term.

[De Villa] I think, if we can get, as we have been getting, the support of the people—remember that we caught those top brasses of the enemy with the help of the people, and if can continue to maintain the support of the people, and we will be given the necessary logistics by our government, I am very confident that this Armed Forces of yours can do the job.

[Velez] All right, General, thank you very much for sharing these few moments with us and clarifying these things. (Hector) and Melinda, until next week, thank you.

**Military Offers Cash Reward for NPA Assassin**  
HK2706065188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 27 Jun 88 p 6

[By correspondent Elmer Cato]

[Text] Angeles City—The military yesterday offered a P150,000 cash reward for the capture of a rebel Sparrow leader accused for last year's killing of three American nationals and who is also believed to be behind the recent rash of assassinations here.

Capt. Roman Lacap, commanding officer of the 174th PC Company here said the cash reward is being offered in exchange for the capture dead or alive of rebel leader Aring Robles, head of the Mariano Garcia Brigade, the urban assassination arm of the new people's Army in Pampanga.

Lacap said robels is facing multiple murder charges in connection with the celebrated killings in October last year of three American servicemen and a Filipino-American in almost simultaneous attacks outside Clark Air Base. Twenty other rebel suspects have also been charged with him.

Lacap said Robles is behind the recent rash of rebel assassinations in Angeles City and surrounding areas which left at least 15 people dead.

Robles according to Lacap, was seriously wounded in an encounter Tuesday with Constabulary intelligence agents in Sta Ines Mabalacat town, but was able to escape. An NPA rebel was killed while a Constabulary soldier and three other rebels were wounded in the incident.

In a related development, the military said it had captured five suspected rebel tax collectors in a military sweep at a paper mill also in Mabalacat Saturday.

Lt Col Amado Espino Jr Angeles Metrodiscom commander, said PC elements captured Herminio Tolentino, alias Ka [Commander] Soltic, Ben Fausto, Diosdado Ballesteros, Angelito Cudia, and Rodolfo Merdado, who were all pointed to as rebel tax collectors.

Espino said the suspects were arrested in a military drive at the huge Trust Paper International Company in Barangay Bundagol. The five suspects were later released after questioning at the Metrodiscom headquarters.

Meanwhile, masked mourners on Saturday escorted the remains of a slain NPA partisan in another daring funeral March in Angeles City.

About 100 marchers, boldly displaying a huge communist flag and a placard, led the hearse carrying the remains of 20-year-old Reynaldo Arceo.

The funeral march, punctuated by firecracker explosions and chants of revolutionary slogans, made its way across the city's main streets and was left undisturbed by the police.

**Retired Air Force Officer Killed by NPA Suspects**  
HK2506041988 Manila MANILA STANDARD  
in English 24 Jun 88 p 3

[By Floreno Somirano]

[Text] Legazpi City—A retired Air Force officer was shot dead near his residence in Barangay Banag, Daraga, Albay yesterday morning by seven unidentified men believed to be communist rebels.

Killed was Col. Telesforo Bigay, 62, former senior planning officer in Bicol of the Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau. He retired 2 months ago.

Bigay was shot dead by the rebels while he was driving his car out of his residence, according to Lt Tomasito Gled, police chief of Daraga.

He received three bullet wounds in the face, neck and right arm. He died afterwards at the Albay Provincial Hospital.

Police found Bigay's .45 calibre service pistol at the scene, as well as empty shells of calibre .45 and .38 bullets.

Bigay was the third victim of ambushes in Barangay Banag this month, in what military officials believed to be the handiwork of rebels operating in Daraga and its neighboring town of Legazpi.

The first two victims were the Trillanes brothers, Alex and Henry.

**New Command Organized by NPA in Quezon**  
*HK2406073388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 24 Jun 88 p 18*

[Text] Campnagar, Lucena City—Military authorities here said yesterday that the rebel New People's Army (NPA) has organized another command, called "Milito Glor Command," to beef up its forces in the Bondoc Peninsula.

Brig. Gen. Alejandro A. Galido, Southern Luzon Command chief, said the newly organized unit is operating in the towns of Lucban, Sampaloc, Real, and Mauban.

He added that the Milito Glor Command is temporarily headed by Gregorio Rosal, alias Ka [comrade] Roger, chairman of the Community Party regional committee for Southern Tagalog.

Milito Glor Command, according to Galido, was named after Maria A. LKorena Barros, a student activist turned rebel during the martial law regime of former President Ferdinand Marcos. Barros was killed in barangay Cagsiy II in 1975.

The Milito Glor Command brings to two the district companies of the NPA in Quezon. The first is the "Mt. Banahaw Command" operating in the central towns in the second district of Quezon, led by Leopoldo Mabilangan alias Ka Hector.

The Banahaw Command raided the Magnolia farm in Tiaong, Quezon last June 1 where four Army officers were abducted by the rebels.

Unconfirmed reports said the rebels will acquire new weapons such as missiles and anti-aircraft. The rebels now use high-powered firearms including M-79 and M-203 grenade launchers and land mines.

**NPA Hands Over Three Soldiers to Church**  
*HK2706151588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT*  
*27 Jun 88*

[Text] Sipalay, Philippines, June 27 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas Monday handed three captured soldiers to a Roman Catholic bishop in a village ceremony near here witnessed by journalists and hundreds of residents.

A fatigue-clad and heavily-armed communist New People's Army (NPA) platoon marched from their camp to the village near this town on the central island of Negros to hand over their captives, who were surprised but otherwise healthy.

Inside a partly-completed schoolhouse, the rebels made the soldiers sign a document saying their rights as "prisoners of war" under Protocol II of the Geneva Convention had been respected and that they were being freed "after being found innocent of crimes against the people."

Local Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich and a group of human rights lawyers signed a document saying they were taking custody of the soldiers.

The three Army enlisted men, Godofredo Ukit, 22, Roger Bendir, 34, and Ernesto Ayson, 34, were captured along with an anti-communist vigilante on May 4 in a gunbattle between the NPA and security forces in a nearby village.

The rebels said the vigilante would first have to undergo a "trial" before they decided his fate.

The released soldiers said they were not harmed by the rebels and were surprised that they were not told they would be freed until the last moment.

The soldiers were later transported by their new custodians to a military camp in Hinigaran town.

Bishop Fortich told reporters on the scene that he was first contacted about the proposed handover on June 13 by a Roman Catholic priest who has joined the NPA. He said he obtained an assurance from the military that operations would be suspended in the area during the handover.

The bishop said the NPA also asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to take joint custody of the newly-released prisoners, but the agency failed to get a defense department clearance, without which they are barred from taking part in negotiations for the release of prisoners of war.

## Thailand

### Further Reportage on Labor Disputes

#### Unions Issue Ultimatum

BK2806005588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The country's four labour union groups said they will cut water and power supplies to government offices and industry if the government fails to answer their demands by 2 p.m. today to stop privatising state enterprises, reinstate laid off workers and implement social security.

The ultimatum was issued as water and port workers stopped work yesterday in protest against the privatisation of their organisations.

Most of Khlong Toei Port's cargo handling came to a halt after Port Authority of Thailand (PAT) unionists called an "extraordinary meeting" to oppose the PAT's decision to allow the private sector to operate Songkhla and Phuket deep seaports.

About 300 Metropolitan Waterworks Authority (MWA) workers also joined a special union meeting at the MWA's headquarters in Mean Si to protest against the Cabinet's decision to allow a private firm to build a water plant to supply factories in Samut Prakan.

The MWA protesters said yesterday they would try to prevent their work stoppage from affecting households.

Thanong Pho-an and Watthana Iambamrung, presidents of the powerful Labour Congress of Thailand (KLCT) and the Thai Trade Union Confederation (TTUC), announced that water and power supplies would be cut off at government offices and industry if there was no reply to workers' demands today.

Utilities would also be cut at the homes of the country's leaders, including Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Transport and Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha, Watthana said.

Metropolitan Police Chief Lt-Gen Manat Khrutchaiya yesterday expressed concern over the union move and warned that police would take action if the law was violated.

He said all city police units are on alert to prevent unrest.

The labour protests, if allowed to go on for a long time, could hamper police law enforcement efforts, he said, because most of the police force has been deployed to keep order at labour rallies.

He has been watching the strikes, he said, but could not confirm that a third party was behind them.

Army spokesman Narudon Detpradiyut yesterday denied that soldiers were behind the labour unrest.

Soldiers would intervene in the disputes only if they are asked.

The Army has made it clear from the start that it would be neutral during the period leading up to the election, he said. [passage omitted]

#### Contractors Call Off Rally

BK2806010588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Thai Contractors Association (TCA) yesterday called off its brief rally after the six-member working committee appointed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon agreed to raise its demands to the Cabinet meeting for approval today.

The decision was made after TCA president Sombat Phetrakun met with Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin who is chairman of the working committee.

Other committee members are Industry Minister Pramuan Saphawasu, Finance Minister Suthi Singane, Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit, Director of the Budget Bureau Bodi Chunanon and advisor to the prime minister Dr Wiraphong Ramangkun.

Earlier in the morning some 3,000 construction workers and contractors nationwide held a rally at TCA office on Wireless Road to press for their demands which include the lowering of the price of steel bars, the extension of the construction contracts with the government, and the reduction of prices of construction materials.

Some, carrying placards, also marched from the TCA to the Securities Exchange of Thailand.

Emerging from the two-hour talk with the working committee, TCA president Sombat told reporters TCA representatives were satisfied with the promise of the committee to raise their demands at the Cabinet meeting today.

"We trust the words of senior government men," he said.

He also said that TCA held the rally without any political motive or falling prey to any movement. [passage omitted]

#### Warning of Possible Army Action

BK2806005988 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
28 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Chaleo Watcharaphuk warned yesterday that the army "may lose its patience" if labour unrest gets out of control.



"I don't think there will be a power seizure. But if there are many strikes and the people are affected, I cannot be sure," he said.

Chaleo was commenting on the strikes at various state enterprises and the marathon protest by G.S. Steel workers.

The minister said he was "at my wit's end" as to how to resolve the G.S. Steel labour dispute.

The company laid off its 500-600 workers after reporting heavy losses. But the workers, some of whom have been camping outside the ministry for over two weeks, want officials to use their legal power to force the company into reopening its Samut Prakan factory.

Chaleo, in charge of labour affairs, indicated that the ministry will not heed the workers' demand. "It's not justified by law," he said.

He said the workers should turn to the Labour Court instead of protesting. And he urged them not to carry out their threat to hurt themselves if the dispute remains deadlocked.

Asked for comments on the strikes by state enterprise workers, Chaleo said: "If there are troubles affecting the people, the army may lose its patience."

#### Unrest Said To Affect Stock Market

BK2806015588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Jun 88 pp 13, 28

[Excerpts] The work stoppages by state enterprise employees apparently had an effect on trade at the Securities Exchange of Thailand [SET] yesterday, with the SET index dropping 4.59 points to 449.46.

It was the second consecutive trading day in which the market reacted negatively to the unfavourable political situation. On Friday, widespread rumours of a coup d'etat caused the prime gauge to drop 4.41 points.

Despite the decrease in prime indicators, trading value on the regular board was still high yesterday, totalling 829.33 million baht, a drop of 42.12 million baht from Friday. [passage omitted]

Bangkok First Investment and Trust Ltd's Vice President Yothin Ari attributed yesterday's unfavourable trading to a number of reports which have been circulating since Friday, particularly the general strike by railway workers.

He said that yesterday's selling pressure was due to investors thinking they could make a profit from selling their shares.

Meanwhile, there was a report from some Thai newspapers that on Friday, Bangkok First Investment and Trust Ltd, broker number 27, released a report that foreign funds had been shaken by rumours of a coup because of protests staged by railway workers.

Securities Exchange of Thailand president Maruai Phadungsit said that the SET was investigating whether the report was true that broker No. 27 created the rumour on Friday.

Normally, he said, a broker's duty is to advise clients how to invest in the market based on integrity and facts available.

"However, I still believe that there will be no event creating a crisis in the market as fundamentally the Thai economy is very strong." [passage omitted]

Mr Yothin told the BANGKOK POST that he had heard about the coup rumours overwhelming the trading floor on Friday.

However, he strongly denied the allegation that his company had created the rumours.

"I don't know how that Thai newspaper got the report that our company created the rumours. On Friday, we only sold Thana Siam's shares at a significant amount." But he declined to reveal the amount of Thana Siam's shares his company sold.

#### Tobacco Workers End Strike

BK2806010988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Jun 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Thailand Tobacco Monopoly [TTM] workers ended a week-long work stoppage last night when the agency's board of directors accepted for consideration their demand to scrap a plan to allow the private sector to invest in a new tobacco plant in the north.

The request is to be forwarded to the Finance Ministry and the Cabinet for further consideration.

The TTM board of directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the work stoppage since last Wednesday and the workers' failure to resume work at the Friday deadline set by the management.

In late afternoon, TTM director Chaliap Witthayakom, Permanent Secretary to the Finance Ministry Panat Simasathian who is the chairman of the board of directors, Excise Department's chief Chaloechai Wasinon and TTM labour union chiefs held a meeting to end the work stoppage.

The meeting agreed to send the workers' demand to scrap plans for the new tobacco plant to the Finance Ministry and later to the Cabinet.

The TTM would not take any action against the workers who stopped working from Wednesday till yesterday and they would also be paid while the union activists agreed to disperse and tell their colleagues to resume work this morning. [passage omitted]

#### **Student Union Submits Letter**

BK2806011588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The student union of Chulalongkon University yesterday submitted a letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon calling on the caretaker Government to quickly solve the current labour problems and permit an elected member of parliament to be the next prime minister.

The letter was handed to a Government House official by union president Anuson Thamchai.

In the letter, the students expressed support for the caretaker Government and pledged to stand by the Government in case any group "exploited the situation".

The group said it wanted the Government to solve the current labour problems quickly and prevent them from spreading further.

To maintain democratic principles, the next prime minister should be elected, the union said.

The group said Gen Prem should not accept premiership because he is not running in the election.

It also suggested that Gen Prem give a chance to political party leaders to try for the position.

Apart from the letter to the Prime Minister, the students issued a statement with similar contents.

The students said in the statement that although they did not agree with the Government's plan to privatise state enterprises, they felt state enterprise labour unions should not carry out protests at present.

#### **Daily Questions Motives Behind Unrest**

BK2806013988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Jun 88 p 6

[Editorial: "The Labour Unrest and Government"]

[Text] What are the labourers up to? The question rings disturbingly in the minds of many ordinary people over the sudden and simultaneous outpouring of labour unrest among the rank and file of state enterprise unions at a time when the country is gearing up for a general election and the country's robust economy is at a peak.

First, it was the blockade of rail services at Hualam-phong station by a handful of hardcore workers who demanded an overhaul of SRT's [State Railway of Thailand] job classification and salary structures and an end to privatisation. The disruption soon became a national rail strike.

But yesterday, just as the strike ended, with the rail workers nowhere nearer the realisation of their demands, the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority began a work slowdown. Their action, they said, was to press for the scrapping of a contract with a private company, alleged with connections to a major political party, for the supply of water to industry in Samut Prakan.

And Port Authority of Thailand dock workers went on strike at the same time, purportedly to protest partial privatisation, with the result that activity at Khlong Toei port, the country's major gateway for exports and imports, was paralysed yesterday.

In addition to these two state enterprises, more than 100 other state enterprise unions have issued thinly-veiled threats to strike to press, among other things, for a new social security law and an end to the use of "permanent" labour on "short-term" contracts.

At a glance, some of the demands in yesterday's open letter from the country's four labour congresses to the Prime Minister are justified. But the timing the unions have chosen to dramatise their case, the intimidating way in which they have handled the issue and the coordinated manner in which the unions have acted raises important questions about the real motives behind the current unrest. These factors have also lent credence to speculation that the unions have, perhaps unwittingly, been manipulated by certain elements in pursuit of political gain.

The perpetrators of the unrest must be aware that for the time being, we have a caretaker government that does not have full authority to amend laws or make policy changes, however radical or however mild.

Yet the unions have deliberately chosen to ignore this fact and selfishly resorted to intimidation in order to satisfy their demands, flouting the law of the land and imposing hardship and suffering on the public and putting themselves in direct confrontation with the government.

It is regrettable, after the country has come through periods of oppression under dictatorial regimes and is now enjoying newly-found democracy, that the labour movement remains a pawn, vulnerable to manipulation on the one hand by others in power for their own self-interest and, on the other, for the benefit of a handful of leaders chasing their own blind ambitions.

If the underlying idea of a general strike is to harm the economy and hurt the people in order to bring the government to its knees then the strikers will be doing a great disservice to the country. They will also be betraying their own cause, dedicated to the betterment of the livelihood of the people.

It is not too late for union leaders to rethink, to come to their senses, to reconsider their role and to free themselves from manipulation by certain influential elements.

The government that comes into office after the July 24 election must give earnest and sincere attention to labour problems so as to ensure fair treatment for all, but it is now time the present caretaker Government acted in a responsible and courageous manner, bearing in mind the interests of the public and the country.

#### **Disputes Seen as 'Campaign Issue'**

BK2806014588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
28 Jun 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Let's Make Labour Problems an Election Campaign Issue"]

[Text] Leaders of Thailand's four groups of labour unions yesterday submitted their joint demands to Premier Prem Tinsulanon. They implied that they would mobilize their unions to put pressure on the government if there is no positive response from the premier this afternoon.

Before yesterday, the last time the four groups of unions (the Labour Congress of Thailand, the Thai Trade Union Congress, the National Congress of Thai Labour, and the National Free Unions Congress) agreed to take some concerted action was in 1973 when they joined forces in protesting the skyrocketing rice price. After that, they could hardly agree on anything, be it May Day celebrations or demand for raises in the minimum wages.

The fact that these four groups of unions agreed to air their grievances together is quite remarkable. Therefore, the government must pay attention to their demands.

The first demand is to have the government wield the power under Article 35 of the Labour Relations Act to force open factories that have locked out and laid off workers. Two of the targeted factories are that of G.S. Steel and Winner Textile. This demand underlines a serious flaw in the labour relations system, in which the existing mechanism cannot settle labour disputes.

The second demand calls for an end to all forms of privatization of state enterprises. This, if put into effect, would be an open indictment of the government's handling of all unprofitable state enterprises. Selling financially-ailing state enterprises, or leasing out parts of their operations, shouldn't be done simply to cut losses. For

there are numerous other ways to improve efficiency of unprofitable state enterprises instead of privatization. Checking corruption and modernizing management are two obvious alternatives.

Another demand, by far the most sweeping one, is the one calling for an early promulgation of the social welfare insurance law. This, however, is a moot point because of the House dissolution. The caretaker government of Premier Prem cannot enter into any meaningful commitment at this time.

In addition to their opposition to the privatization policy, one common cause which led to the labour unrest at the State Railway of Thailand and the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly was indifference of the management to address grievances of labour unions. Unresolved problems have piled up for years, and it is only a matter of time before union leaders stand up and openly demand immediate actions to resolve them. When no action is possible at such short notice, union leaders call for a work stoppage to increase their bargaining power.

The same thing is happening at the national level. Privatization policy and the social welfare insurance are two old issues which the government have left unresolved. Now the four groups of labour unions are demanding actions.

The best way to avert a general strike is to convince leaders of these four groups of unions that the government is reviewing these issues and will make necessary preparations for the new government to take appropriate action after the July 24 general election.

Meanwhile, the labour unions can seek clarification from political parties contesting in the election so that they know which of the parties appear to have the best understanding of most of the pressing labour problems. Forcing political parties to address labour problems could produce better results than threatening the present caretaker government with a general strike.

#### **Lao Army Chief of Staff Postpones Visit**

BK2506021188 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
25 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] General Sisavat Keobuonphan, Laotian army chief of staff, has postponed his visit to Thailand until after the July 24 election, a Thai military source said yesterday.

Sisavat was earlier scheduled to be here by the end of this month at the invitation of Army Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut for a third round of talks to settle the Ban Romklao dispute.

The source said Gen Chawalit also has to wait for the new government's policy on Laos before any return visit to Vientiane can be made.



Chawalit earlier planned to lead a Thai delegation to Laos following Sisavat's visit.

The source, however, said a Thai-Lao joint border committee met for five days in Bangkok and Pattaya last week.

**Daily Wants 'Joyful' Election Like Laos**  
*BK2806014988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
28 Jun 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Could We Have a Joyful Election Like Laos"]

[Text] Radio Vientiane said yesterday Lao voters "energetically" cast ballots in a "joyful atmosphere" during the first direct national election in 13 years Sunday.

Under such "joyful atmosphere", we can expect to hear soon that the voter turnout was over 95 percent—a common phenomenon in any communist country, and especially so when the election was held under a "joyful atmosphere" as reported.

Is it possible for Thailand to emulate Laos in holding such a successful election? What is Laos' secret to the success?

Is it because there was only one candidate sent by the Pathet Lao Communist Party in each constituency? Or is it because the candidates were allowed only one week to campaign for the election?

Here in Thailand, the government is devoting a great deal of time and resources in trying to convince eligible voters to cast their ballots on the election day, July 24. Local governments have prepared numerous measures to increase voter turnout in their areas, such as opening temporary day-care centres for infants and sending volunteers to look after cattle in order to free voters for a few hours so that they can go to their polling stations.

More than 3,600 candidates are also spending most of their waking hours, in addition to untold amounts of money, trying to convince people to vote for them. Many will even pay the voters.

Yet, only about half the number of eligible voters will care enough to exercise their voting rights. Voting seems like a dreadful chore here.

Perhaps, we should send a team of Local Administration officials to Laos to find out how to hold a successful national election under "joyful atmosphere" in which voters vote "energetically".

## Vietnam

**Nguyen Co Thach on Cambodia, U.S., Thailand**  
*BK2706154188 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT*  
27 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA OANA June 27—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today gave VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY the following exclusive interview:

Question 1: You're just back from the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries on disarmament and the United Nations' special session on disarmament, would you please let us know about the attitude of participating countries toward the decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam to repatriate 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers in 1988.

Answer: I met with many heads of state and government and foreign ministers. They all valued highly that decision. This troop withdrawal shows that Vietnam respects the independence of Kampuchea and that the PRK has grown strong enough to defend its own independence. The troop withdrawal is accelerating the process of politically settling the Kampuchea issue.

Question 2: What do you have to comment on public worries in the U.S, the West and ASEAN countries about a possible return of the genocidal Polpotists after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops?

Answer: Those worries are indeed justified. This requires the world community to take firm measures to rule out all possibilities for a comeback of the Polpotists.

Question 3: What about the possibility of a cocktail party in Jakarta?

Answer: The possibility is high. Vietnam is closely cooperating with Indonesia to make such a party a reality.

Question 4: Is there any obstacle?

Answer: There is an attempt to turn the cocktail party into a negotiation between Siهانouk and Vietnam. That attempt is intended to ignore the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Over the past nine years, all military, political and diplomatic attempts to this end have failed, and today the People's Republic of Kampuchea is controlling the whole territory of Kampuchea. Those who objected to the cocktail party in Jakarta now have to accept the offer. However, they are attempting to make the occasion of negotiation between Vietnam and Siهانouk in order to foil it. Vietnam stands firmly against that attempt. Meanwhile, there is also a design to make the countries taking part in the second state of the cocktail party impose a solution on the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Vietnam has resolutely rejected this and holds that the internal affairs of Kampuchea must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves.

Question 5: Would you please evaluate your meeting with General Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President?

Answer: General Vessey and I were resolved to speed up the settlement of humanitarian issues of both sides. The two sides will negotiate in Hanoi in July the departure for the United States of those people recently released from reeducation camps. The meeting has strengthened the cooperation between the two countries in humanitarian issues.

Question 6: What about your meeting with Thai leaders?

Answer: My talks with Thai leaders have opened a new page in the relations between the two countries and in their cooperation to accelerate a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. That Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Commander-in-Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut accepted the invitations to visit Vietnam has testified to an improvement in the relations between the two countries.

Question 7: Did the two sides discuss the illegal departure of Vietnamese?

Answer: Vietnam's law forbids the illegal departure of Vietnamese for other countries and stimulates punishments for them. Vietnam will, together with Thailand as well as with any other single country, hold talks to solve the illegal departure of Vietnamese for other countries. Vietnam has broached this problem with the United Nations organization to get economic and financial assistance for those who fled the country and who now want to return home for living.

Question 8: Did you discuss with Thailand its policy of discrimination against the Vietnamese residents there?

Answer: I did, and the Thai side agreed to consider the matter actively.

**Commander Bids Cambodian Leaders Farewell**  
*BK2806020088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] On 27 June, a delegation of the Vietnamese volunteer army command and the Vietnamese military specialist group in Cambodia led by Colonel General Le Ngoc Hien bid farewell respectively to comrade leaders of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD, the National Defense Ministry, the Phnom Penh Party and People's Revolutionary Committees, and the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association. Comrades Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and Council of State Chairman; Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and

chairman of the Council of Ministers cum Minister of Foreign Affairs; Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the KPRAF Political General Department; Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and Minister of National Defense; Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Thong Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee; and Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association warmly received Colonel General Le Ngoc Hien and his entourage.

At these farewell meetings, Colonel General Le Ngoc Hien expounded his profound gratitude to the Cambodian party, government, people, and the KPRAF for their assistance and affection given to the Vietnamese Army volunteers, thereby creating favorable conditions for them to fulfill their glorious international obligation in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese Army volunteers and military specialists are very proud to see the rapid growth of the KPRAF and firmly believe that the KPRAF will be able to effectively undertake its noble task of defending and building the Cambodian nation.

In their meetings with the delegation of the Vietnamese volunteer army command and the military specialist group, comrade leaders of the Cambodian party, state, and the KPRAF affirmed and expressed their gratitude to the Vietnamese Army volunteers and military specialists for their great, noble contributions to, and for working shoulder to shoulder with, the Cambodian Army and people in defending and building the Cambodian nation during the past decade.

Earlier on 26 June, Colonel General Le Ngoc Hien and the delegation of the Vietnamese volunteer army command and the Vietnamese military specialist group in Cambodia attended a farewell party organized by cadres and students at the Cuu Long orphanage in an atmosphere full of affection.

**Do Muoi 23 June News Conference Reported**  
*BK2506084288 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 25—The newly-elected chairman of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, has met with Vietnamese and foreign mediemen at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here.

Answering their questions, Chairman Do Muoi said: "The entire party and people of Vietnam are striving to implement the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the spirit of renovation. The outdated mechanism of bureaucratic centralism in economic management based on state subsidies must be

completely replaced by the system of socialist economic accounting in production and business. The process of renovation must be carried out in all fields with suitable and effective steps. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party and the Council of Ministers have promulgated many resolutions and instructions for renovation of the mechanism of management in agriculture, industry, culture and arts, science and technology, press, etc. This work must be carried out by the people and for the people.

Proceeding from the present need to strengthen the five economic sectors, the Council of Ministers will promote macro management, solve difficulties and encourage the grassroots' initiative in production and business with a view to developing the national economy and step by step stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, Chairman Do Muoi stressed.

Alongside economic development, Do Muoi went on, the Vietnamese party and state will expand relations with foreign countries, especially with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, enhance solidarity and cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, and promote cooperation and friendly ties with other countries in the world. Vietnam will try by all means to have a dialogue with China in order to restore the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two peoples, thereby helping to stabilize the situation in the region.

**PRK, Laos, USSR Congratulate Do Muoi**  
BK2806091188 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT  
28 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 28 June—The new chairman of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, has received messages of congratulations from the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane, and Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Hun Sen.

The message from the USSR Council of Ministers said that the Soviet Union resolutely supports the efforts of the Communist Party, government, and people of Vietnam in effecting renovation in all fields as required by the Sixth CPV Congress.

The messages from the chairmen of the Lao and Kampuchean Councils of Ministers expressed their conviction that under Chairman Do Muoi's experienced and clear-sighted guidance, the Vietnamese Government and people would obtain greater achievements in their national construction and defence, especially in the renovation of socio-economic activities.

All the three messages expressed the wish that the fraternal friendship and allround cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Laos, and Kampuchea would be further developed.

## Reportage on National Assembly Continues

### 27 June Morning Meeting

BK2706141088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Report by radio correspondent Kim Cuc on the National Assembly 27 June morning session in Hanoi]

[Text] Dear friends: In this morning's National Assembly session, deputies of the Third Session of the Eighth National Assembly heard many statements by their colleagues from Lam Dong, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Phu Khanh, and Ha Son Binh. These statements revolved around urgent socioeconomic problems that need to be resolved. The statements—made by either a provincial chairman, an economist, or a management cadre of a primary installation—all focused on analyzing reality in current production and life in the spirit of looking straight and speaking the truth.

The statements pointed out the difficulties and even, shortcomings and mistakes of the Council of Ministers and the various ministers and sectors in exercising operational control and providing guidance for implementation of the first half-year 1988 plan, which focused largely on the problems of grain, food shortages, hunger, prices, currency, import-export, and so on.

In regard to the grain problem, in his statement, Comrade Truong Quang Duoc, chairman of the Haiphong People's Committee and head of the Haiphong delegation, said that since June 1987, there have been three sessions of the Eighth National Assembly. Besides personnel and legislation tasks, the National Assembly has focused discussion on the question of procuring rice. Many provincial and city people's committees chairmen have been named as rice procurement chairmen. What has worried the National Assembly deputies is that results of this activity remained too low because regrettable events occurred, as indicated in the Council of Ministers' report on the recent food shortages and hunger in the northern provinces. Comrade Truong Quang Duoc rather boldly analyzed the causes of food shortages and hunger as follows:

[Begin Truong Quang Duoc recording] In its report, the Council of Ministers admitted its shortcomings but said that it had not been able to foresee the situation. We do not think it was merely this but that it was mainly because of unwillingness to listen to the views of subordinates, localities, and permanent committees of the National Assembly. We remember that in this conference hall, many deputies have reflected the views of the people in their localities in a very emotional manner, and these views have been summarized and clearly stipulated in the Economy, Planning, and Budget Committee report.



In Haiphong, although we have done our utmost, we are now only selling the April rice rations to cadres, workers, and civil servants—of which 65 percent have gone to the central forces stationed in our locality—let alone the rice rations for May and June. If we take into account 20 percent of substitutes for the January, February, March, and April rice rations that have not been sold, we are indebted to cadres, workers, and civil servants for three months of rice rations. I have not mentioned here the monetary debts for rice, which were due in November 1987 and have not been completely paid.

Haiphong is a port city where industries are concentrated. Its rice-growing capacity is merely sufficient for providing rice to the non-agricultural forces for 4 months. Besides investment in the intensive cultivation of rice that many deputies have suggested, we recommend that the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers formulate guidelines and plans authorizing the south to export its rice excess, if any, and the North to import rice, if there is a short supply. Import-export between the two terminals of the country still remains more effective than rice procurement and transport campaigns that utilize unusual transportation facilities, causing large losses and damages and bad feelings among the people.

Moreover, if the National Assembly's new systems and other resolutions are to be implemented, we must necessarily have a national stock of grain. Otherwise, the new systems will all break down and the people's confidence will decline terribly.

In addition, we can divide responsibilities and promote proper commitments between some southern provinces and a rice-deficient province or a heavily populated industrial complex in the North to assist each other and make capital investments in a self-motivated, regular fashion. We must strive to avoid a state where some localities are overfed while others are experiencing serious food shortages, for this is a waste economically and a bitter insult to the traditional sentiments of the peoples from the two regions.

It should be recalled that during the anti-U.S. war of resistance, while our southern compatriots were fighting heroically, the northern compatriots also made untold sacrifices with the motto: For the sake of victory, rice contributions should not be lessened by a single kilo and troop delivery should not be short of any person. I think this motto is also very necessary for everyone of us, every province, and every region to observe now. [end recording]

The comrade chief of the Haiphong delegation was not the only person to make suggestions or, more precisely, to note specific measures aimed at resolving the grain problem. Other National Assembly deputies, in statements made at the conference hall this morning, also presented their ideas and work methods aimed at stabilizing the current grain situation.

The statements by Comrade Le Van Hoan, a National Assembly deputy from Binh Tri Thien Province; Comrade Nguyen Xuan Du, head of the National Assembly delegation from Lam Dong Province; and Comrade Le Trung Lan, a National Assembly deputy from Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, also focused on the grain problem.

In his statement, Comrade Nguyen Xuan Du, a National Assembly deputy from Lam Dong Province, held that although the country is now experiencing some difficulties with the grain problem, it is not that there is no way out of this situation. If we can attain 280 kg of grain per capita, we will be able to settle the grain problem and have some for a reserve if we are wise enough. The Council of Ministers has criticized itself for failing to foresee the situation, resulting in an absence of planning for imports for the early part of the year. But, what do we think we should import, rice or wheat flour, at a time when we are short of foreign currency? Comrade Nguyen Xuan Du maintained that:

[Begin Nguyen Xuan Du recording] It is my opinion that since the price of wheat flour is only half that of rice, we should think of importing wheat flour to improve our diet by mixing it with subsidiary food products. Recently, we imported wheat flour but we used it indiscriminately because there were no clear-cut policies on this. Not much has been gained from the use of wheat flour to solve the food problem, and this is a case to be considered. With 1 million metric tons of subsidiary food products available, it would be better if we used half of it for animal husbandry and used the rest for processing along with the use of wheat flour to solve the food problem.

To achieve this aim, we must map out a policy to develop the processing industry. And if the production cost is high, we must temporarily make some compensation of grain for the industrial sector so we can introduce subsidiary food products into our main diet and keep part of our rice as a reserve for emergency use. Only by processing 1 million metric tons of subsidiary food products into foodstuffs can we have some reserve at this stage. Otherwise, we will continue to be caught off guard.

Another problem to be solved is that we must make every effort to increase budget revenue so we can have some budget reserve for use in obtaining grain. Without a budget reserve, we will not have money to buy grain for a reserve. It has been suggested that the financial and banking sectors look into this matter, for without a grain reserve, we will not be able to maintain the initiative and price control. [end recording]

Other issues, such as prices, money, and taxes, were also discussed by various National Assembly deputies at the morning meeting. Comrade Tran Thien Tu, National Assembly deputy from Ho Chi Minh City, raised a number of points he found to be incompatible with a

regulation that revises some industrial and commercial tax law provisions as well as some commodity tax provisions in the agricultural tax law.

Comrade Tran Thien Tu said: Tax collection provisions have come into being since the mid-sixties and have been revised five times since then. Such revisions have been described as a patching up of those provisions that are no longer appropriate, especially after the liberation of the south and unification of the country and especially, at a time when five economic components still exist in our society. Consequently, these revisions failed to demonstrate a systematic, uniform character and a renovative spirit in the tax law.

Comrade Tran Thien Tu also raised many issues to be further considered by the state regarding license taxes, business taxes, commodity taxes, import taxes, taxes levied on wholesale business trips, agricultural taxes, and so forth.

In their statements, many other National Assembly deputies also proposed that the state define policies and mechanisms for a number of production sectors. Among these statements, we pay attention to the one made by Comrade Dinh Quang Dung, Ha Nam Ninh Province National Assembly deputy.

As party committee secretary of Hai Chinh Village in Hai Hau District, Comrade Dinh Quang Dung briefed the National Assembly on the issue of management and policy toward salt producers. This issue, which could be considered as less significant, involves many things that must be discussed.

In his statement, Comrade Dinh Quang Dung not only disclosed the efforts of salt producers who, despite sunny weather and difficulties at present, are still compelled to work hard in their salt fields. He also pointed out specific figures showing irrationality in policies, prices, and systems toward salt producers.

Comrade Dinh Quang Dung said: Between 1960 and 1985, the price of a kilogram of rice was equal to that of 4-6 kg of salt. However, since late 1987, a kilogram of salt has been sold at only 36 dong while the price of rice has gone up to 400 dong per kilogram. That means we have to produce 11 kg of salt to buy 1 kg of rice. Since May, salt producers in Hai Hau District have suffered a grain shortage. At the same time, they have still been compelled to produce salt, with their production over the past 6 months accounting for 70 percent of the annual output.

It can be said that all salt production units have been ignored despite the fact that salt is an undeniable necessity for the daily life of our entire society. Based on this situation, Comrade Dinh Quang Dung petitioned:

[Begin Dinh Quang Dung recording] Due to this situation, current salt production is experiencing a number of difficulties and complexities as follows:

The lack of grain has adversely affected the livelihood of salt producers. This, however, is only a problem in the immediate future. The fundamental, long-term issue is that suitable policies must be enforced to ensure a steady life for salt producers so they can be at ease to carry out production and place confidence in the party's lines and leadership. Now, at various state-operated enterprises belonging to certain domains of agricultural production, the party and state have promulgated policies and new management mechanisms that are suitable to the present situation. However, the organizational, managerial, and steering mechanism in the salt production sector is still in a situation of general subsidy. Many management organs seek to shirk responsibility when difficulties arise. Meanwhile, various cooperatives remain in a state of passiveness, confusion, and indecisiveness, as each of them is conducting management in its own way, causing instability in the domain of salt production.

In light of this, the salt production sector demands that it be provided with a suitable management mechanism to regulate products and ensure stable production. [end recording]

Dear friends, although many statements presented this morning still could not tell all, they reflected the National Assembly deputies' worries and thoughts in view of the difficulties in our present socioeconomic life. The issue that causes concern for the comrade National Assembly deputies is also the hope of our entire people—that in the present difficulties, we can find a way out aimed at gradually stabilizing the situation and further improving the people's livelihood so as to quickly overcome all existing shortcomings and weaknesses.

#### Further on 27 June Proceedings

BR2706115688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] This morning at the Third Session of the Eighth National Assembly, National Assembly deputies heard the following comrades read their reports at the conference hall:

Comrade Nguyen Xuan Du, Lam Dong National Assembly deputy, reported on the issues of materials, prices, grain, cash, exports, and taxation.

Comrade Truong Quang Duoc, Haiphong National Assembly deputy, reported on the issues of grain, budget, discipline, social order, labor, and finance.

Comrade Tran Thien Tu, Ho Chi Minh City National Assembly deputy, reported on a number of thoughts concerning the current tax policy.

Comrade Nguyen Quy Hoi, Hanoi National Assembly deputy, reported on the issue of implementing Decision No 27 HDBT on individual economy and the issue of taxation.

Comrade Le Van Hoan, Binh Tri Thien National Assembly deputy, reported on the grain issue and social policies.

Comrade Dinh Quang Dung, Ha Nam Ninh National Assembly deputy, read a petition on organization and management of the salt sector and the policies and mechanism applied to the salt sector and producers.

Comrade Le Trung Lan, Quang Nam-Danang National Assembly deputy, pointed out the requirements of agricultural production at present and management of the procurement and purchase of agricultural products for export.

Comrade Dinh Binh Gia, Ha Son Binh National Assembly deputy, reported on socioeconomic issues.

Comrade Nguyen Thiet Hung, Phu Khanh National Assembly deputy, and Comrade Nguyen Xuan Oanh, Ho Chi Minh City National Assembly deputy, also read their reports.

This afternoon, National Assembly deputies held group discussions.

#### **Expected To Amend Constitution**

OW2606113988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi, June 26 KYODO—The Vietnamese Government has sent a revised bill on its Constitution to the National Assembly calling for the deletion of parts critical of China and the United States.

Vietnamese parliament and Communist Party sources have told KYODO News Service that the government submitted the revised constitutional bill to the National Assembly last week and that it may be passed by Tuesday when the parliament ends its current session.

The government proposed that words in the Constitution's preamble such as "confrontation to China's expansionism and hegemonism" and "fight against U.S. imperialism" be toned down or deleted.

About 10 changes in phraseology are believed to have been proposed overall.

The government's move is a clear indication of Vietnam's new foreign policy, which includes an end to its northern border conflict and ownership of the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea with China. Vietnam is also seeking to improve relations with the United States.

Observers believe that the proposed constitutional revisions reflect the growing movement for a political solution of the Kampuchean problem among the parties involved and is understood to be a peace initiative.

The sources said the constitutional passages referring to French colonialism may also be amended.

Article 14 of the Constitution says the country "is opposed to hegemonism," but it is not known whether the article will be revised or not.

Vietnam's Constitution was enacted in December 1980, four years after the drafting work was started following the nation's unification.

#### **28 June Morning Meeting**

BK2806124288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Dear friends: Today is the last day of the Third Session of the Eighth National Assembly. This morning, 10 statements presented before the deputies contributed views to the Council of Ministers' report on the socioeconomic situation during the first half of 1988. The deputies from Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City raised problems concerning agricultural production, especially the production of grain in our country, and pointed out the causes of food shortages and hunger in various northern provinces; they also proposed measures to promptly resolve the problems.

During this morning meeting, statements by various deputies focussed on other issues concerning law, security, national defense, and, particularly, education. The deputies from Quang Nam-Da Nang Province and Haiphong presented the current situation of our education which is really a cause for concern. They believed that the quality of education is declining both in terms of teaching and study. This year, the number of graduates from general primary schools, and especially general middle schools countrywide, were low. The lowest result was 12.4 percent and the highest was 84.5 percent.

The situation of students' ethics is also a cause of much concern. The Education Ministry has issued a directive to stop such a decline in the quality of education. However, as we all know, the educational quality continues to decline.

The various statements on the situation in education raised some petitions to the party and state for necessary programs and measures to solve the problem and stop at once the declining quality of education. First of all, there should be a national survey based on practical realities before a decision can be made as to how education reform will be conducted in the coming school years, how the forms of schools will be set up, and how many students there should be in each form. Apart from this, the party and state should have proper systems and



policies toward teachers as Sister Mai Huong, the Hai-phong deputy, said this morning: Let teachers correctly keep their stature on the teaching rostrum so that teachers can satisfactorily carry out what Comrade Pham Van Dong had previously said—that teachers and students must really be themselves.

Dear friends, in this morning session, after hearing the deputies' views on a series of issues concerning our socioeconomic situation during the first half of this year, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, made a statement. He noted the opinions contributed by the National Assembly deputies on the past activities and guidance of the Council of Ministers. He viewed these opinions as very constructive, underlying, and responsible to the socioeconomic situation of the country, especially those views on the production of grain, food shortages, and hunger in the northern provinces in the recent past.

After pointing out the causes of food shortages and hunger, Comrade Vo Van Kiet accepted responsibility for the aforesaid situation and set forth measures to resolve the grain issue in the coming period. He thought that there must be concerted measures, ranging from production, procurement, distribution, and diet, to answer the questions of grain reserve and family planning. Only by such concerted efforts can we resolve the grain problem.

#### **Assembly Closing Reported**

BK2806140088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1138 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Dear friends, At 1500 this afternoon, the Third Session of the Eighth SRV National Assembly held its last meeting in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall after 7 days of work in the spirit of renovation and democracy, reflecting its responsibility for the situation in the country.

Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, and many other party and state leaders attended the meeting.

At this afternoon meeting, the deputies passed a number of important resolutions. The draft resolution on the 1988 State Budget Estimate presented by Comrade Duong Xuan An, member of the National Assembly Secretariat specified:

[Begin recording] [Duong Xuan An] In view of Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, and after examining the Council of Ministers' report on the draft 1988 State Budget Estimate and the brief statement of the National Assembly's Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the SRV National Assembly decreed:

1. To approve the draft 1988 State Budget Estimate and entrust the Council of Ministers with the operational control in the direction of positively increasing revenues, strictly economizing on expenses, gradually reducing all expenses to compensate losses of a subsidy nature, and striving to make the 1988 state budget shortfall lower than that of 1987.

2. The Council of Ministers must institute a specific action plan to carry out at once the following measures:

—Increase the budgetary revenues, and correctly and adequately collect in accordance with prescribed policies;

—Urgently rearrange and reorganize production and business in all sectors, echelons, and primary units; increase the productivity, quality, and economic results;

—Raise the rates of contributions from the state-run economy to the state budget to higher levels than those of 1987;

—Raise the levels and rates of collections from the economic domains not run by the state on the basis of stimulating and vigorously promoting the potentials of various economic components, and overcome the state of too large shortfalls in these areas;

—In 1988, all taxes and two-way contract debts must be settled;

—Promptly formulate and recommend new texts of law on taxes; supplement and amend irrationalities in the current policies of taxation which are aimed at protecting and stimulating the development of production, and achieving social justice;

—Carry out measures to oppose corruption and waste in production, construction, and consumption;

—Positively streamline the state management machinery at all levels and in all sectors and the indirect apparatus in various units of production and business;

—Forbid all illegal and irrational items of expenses, closely control all items of expenses, apply stern systems of thrift in all sectors and at all echelons including national defense and security, especially those expenses of no practical results and of a nature of subsidy in production and life;

—Reexamine and readjust the expenses for capital construction to concentrate even more on the three major economic programs, especially the program of grain and other foodstuff production; discontinue at once those construction projects that have not yet yielded practical results;

—Resolutely cut all irrational expenses to compensate for losses in all domains; reduce gradually then stop compensation for losses in grain and export production;

—Implement concerted and suitable measures to actively prevent and overcome sudden increases in prices which upset the draft budget project and further accelerate inflation;

—Urgently assign the tasks of compiling budgetary revenues and expenditures to various sectors and localities; exercise close operational control over the budgetary plan and the fluctuation of prices in order to oppose

speculation and price increase; scrupulously implement the regulations on accounting and statistics; intensify financial account discipline in all economic components; —Provide centralized guidance for all inspections of finance, materials, cash, prices, and wages; establish and severely implement the state discipline with respect to these issues; and

—Amend and supplement the system of decentralizing budgetary management authority to localities; pay attention to building budgets for villages and city wards in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution.

The National Assembly deputies in their work should intensify their supervision in coordination with various echelons of the administration and the mass organizations, conduct propaganda and explain the measures to the people, and mobilize all strata of the people to successfully implement the aforesaid measures.

[Unidentified chairperson] You are now requested to vote on the resolution of the state budget estimate for 1988 as already presented by Duong Xuan An. Those who approve, please raise your hands!

Anyone disapprove?

Thank you, National Assembly. [end recording]

The draft resolution on amending the preamble of the SRV Constitution presented by Comrade Phan Quang, deputy head of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, pointed out:

[Begin recording] [Phan Quang] The SRV National Assembly,

Pursuant to Articles 83 and 147 of the Constitution.

After considering a recommendation by the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly's Foreign Relations and Judiciary Committees hereby decide:

1. Amend the preamble of the SRV Constitution to suit the party and state's foreign policy in the current revolutionary situation which consists of striving to firmly maintain peace, creating favorable international conditions for the cause of building and defending the Vietnamese fatherland, strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries, broadening relations with the ASEAN states and with all other countries irrespective of different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, settling various issues in international relations through peaceful negotiations, doing our utmost to restore the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, normalizing relations between the two countries in the fundamental and long-term interests of the two peoples and for the sake of peace and socialism in the world.

2. Based on preparations made by the National Assembly's Foreign Relations and Judiciary Committees and the Council of Ministers, entrust the Council of State with the task of examining the above amendment in order to submit it to the National Assembly for decision on it at the next session.

[Unidentified chairperson] Those deputies who approve of the draft resolution on amending the preamble of the SRV Constitution as already presented by Comrade Phan Quang, please raise your hands!

All of you approve! [applause] [end recording]

The National Assembly deputies also approved a resolution on a number of international matters and the state's external affairs in which it is resolved to:

1. Approve the Council of Ministers' past external relations activities aimed at implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress. These activities have contributed greatly to consolidating our country's relations with the Soviet Union, the LPDR, the PRK, and other fraternal and friendly countries, have expanded our country's international relations, and have thereby contributed to consolidating peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

2. Welcome the outcome of the recent Soviet-American summit and support the many great efforts made by the Soviet Union in the long struggle full of difficulties and complexities with the aim of eliminating nuclear weapons and protecting world peace and security of nations.

Support the statement of the May 1988 Havana Non-aligned Foreign Ministerial Conference and the struggle of the nonaligned countries for disarmament, peace, independence, and development.

3. Welcome the Geneva Agreement on a political solution to those problems centered around Afghanistan and totally support the Afghan people's just struggle to implement the agreement, protect revolutionary gains, and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

4. Support the SRV Government's principled stance and goodwill—as expounded in various statements of the foreign minister and of the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee—over the issue of the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa [Paracel] and Truong Sa [Spratly]. Once again, the National Assembly reaffirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and stressed the need for all parties concerned to settle their disputes over these two archipelagoes through peaceful negotiations. Pending a settlement through negotiations, all sides should refrain from resorting to force and should avoid worsening the situation.



On behalf of the compatriots nationwide, the National Assembly praised those cadres and combatants who have endured hardships, made sacrifices, and heroically defended the fatherland's sacred sovereignty.

5. Welcome the SRV and PRK's decision to withdraw 50,000 troops and the command of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia in 1988, considering this an important contribution to a political settlement of the Cambodian issue for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The National Assembly heartily commends cadres and combatants of the Vietnam Volunteer Army in Cambodia for having outstandingly carried out their internationalist duty and further embellished the glorious traditions of the heroic VPA.

The National Assembly welcomes the results of the two rounds of talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and hopes that these meetings will be continued, and supports the unofficial meetings in two stages among the Cambodian parties and the countries concerned, including Vietnam, in accordance with the principle agreed upon between Vietnam and Indonesia in their 29 July 1987 Ho Chi Minh City joint communique.

Next, the National Assembly approved the draft law on nationality presented by Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, head of the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee.

At this afternoon meeting, the National Assembly devoted much time to conducting a vote on the draft law on criminal procedures on a point-by-point basis. After finishing this procedure, the deputies heard Comrade Dao Xuan Mien present a draft resolution on the enforcement of the law on criminal procedures.

[Begin recording] [Dao Xuan Mien] The SRV National Assembly, by virtue of Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, resolves:

1. The Law on Criminal Procedures approved by the National Assembly on 28 June 1988 shall become effective beginning 1 January 1989.

2. All previously promulgated legal stipulations on criminal procedures that contravene this law are rescinded.

3. The Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Organ of Control are, within the framework of their functions, responsible for coordinating with the VFF and its member organizations in arranging for the broad dissemination of the law on criminal procedures among the people, guiding its enforcement, and ensuring its uniform observance throughout the country with the aim of developing its effect in the struggle to control and prevent crimes and protect the legitimate rights of citizens.

[Unidentified chairperson] Those deputies who approve the draft resolution on the enforcement of the law on criminal procedures just presented by Comrade Dao Xuan Mien, please raise your hands.

Is there any deputy who disapproves?

No one. [end recording]

After passing the important resolutions mentioned above, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, read a closing speech:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong, Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, dear comrade National Assembly deputies, dear comrades and friends:

This afternoon, we successfully conclude the Third Session of the Eighth National Assembly. In upholding the renovative spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress Resolution and realizing democratization and openness, our comrade National Assembly deputies have, fully aware of their responsibility before voters, worked in an intensive, correct, and democratic manner. The National Assembly has just approved many important resolutions. Through discussions, the deputies praised the spirit of self-criticism of the Council of Ministers as reflected in its various reports presented to the National Assembly; and, at the same time, frankly pointed out a number of main shortcomings regarding guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers and state organs in socioeconomic management, first of all in meeting the grain demand and resolving the shortage of grain during the recent pre-harvest period.

The deputies have given the Council of Ministers many practical suggestions concerning policies and measures aimed at satisfactorily carrying out the state budget for 1988 and resolving pressing socioeconomic issues.

The Nationalities Council, the various standing committees of the National Assembly, and the delegation of National Assembly deputies had, during the days before the National Assembly met, made efforts to satisfactorily study and survey the situation, work with the responsible organs of the Council of Ministers, examine the reports of the Council of Ministers and draft laws, and meet with voters.

The Council of Ministers and various responsible sectors have made great efforts to prepare reports for debate, examination and decision at the National Assembly.

Dear comrade deputies, in this session, the National Assembly has devoted a great deal of time to examining the socioeconomic situation during the first half of the year and the state budget estimate for 1988.



Our country is experiencing acute difficulties with some aspects of the situation continuing to worsen. This has created many heavy tasks for the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the people nationwide. We, National Assembly deputies, are dutybound to provide an adequate report so our compatriots can realize the actual situation, can visualize all the difficulties in various domains now facing the country, and can thoroughly understand all those specific tasks which need to be carried out with endeavor.

The National Assembly calls on compatriots, cadres, and combatants to increase their unity and singlemindedness, enthusiastically engage in productive labor with high output, quality, and efficiency, strive to increase revenue, resolve to economize, oppose corruption and waste, actively contribute to fighting inflation, satisfactorily carry out the duty of contributing to the state, strengthen socialist legislation, firmly maintain order and discipline, struggle against negative phenomena, and contribute to gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and ameliorating various social relations.

Following this session, National Assembly deputies will brief their voters on the spirit and contents of the session. As dictated by their capacity, they must intensify their supervisory work, cooperate with the administration, the VFF, and mass organizations at all levels in mobilizing the people of all strata to generate an enthusiastic emulation movement throughout the country with the aim of developing positive factors, good people, and good work in production and economic management and in the research for the application of scientific and technical advances. They must commend those grass-roots units, localities, and sectors which have been noted for their correct, creative, and effective work method and for their determination to successfully implement all the resolutions of the party and the National Assembly.

I wish you, deputies, good health and ever-greater achievements in performing your lofty mandate.

I hereby declare the Third Session of the Eighth National Assembly closed. [applause] [end recording]

**Army Paper Analyzes Causes of Food Shortages**  
*BK2406135088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1000 GMT 24 Jun 88

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In the framework of the overall socioeconomic situation in the first 6 months of 1988, complicated and unusual developments have occurred in the areas of money and grain and its price, profoundly affecting the overall situation.

The Council of Ministers report that Comrade Vo Van Kiet read at the National Assembly meeting on the morning of 22 June provided a detailed analysis of these two issues.

Today, the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN devoted part of pages 1 and 4 to introducing the grain problem to its readers. The article reads in part:

The unusually widespread and serious food shortages and starvation in the past several months have been caused by the following factors:

There is a smaller grain reserve in the rural area than before. The 1987 5th-month spring rice crop was a serious failure. Peasants have applied for loans in an effort to make ends meet. Even though the 1987 10th-month rice yield was relatively high, peasants had to feed themselves at the outset of the early 10th-month rice harvest, which took place between early September and October 1987. They also had to pay for old debts.

In addition, not much grain is left in various grain reserve funds of district-level cooperatives. As the state failed to provide them with sufficient grain, many cadres, workers, and civil servants had to buy grain from the rural area or from the open market. As a result, they drained a substantial amount of grain supply from the rural area and caused a sharp increase in the selling price of grain, thus adversely affecting the livelihood of needy peasants who could not afford to buy enough grain from the open market where the price has soared.

Widespread food shortages have had a strong impact on society, making it more difficult for attempts to regulate grain supply in the rural area. Faced with a devaluation of the currency and a sharp increase in the price of grain, some people with a surplus grain supply have refused to sell. Besides, well-to-do people in both the rural and urban areas have tried to purchase grain and keep it in reserve, thus further aggravating the grain problem.

**Minh Hai Official on Food, Debt Problems**  
*BK2606054888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Station correspondent's interview with Le Van Binh, chairman of Minh Hai Province People's Committee and head of Minh Hai deputy delegation to the current Third Session of the Eighth National Assembly—date not given; recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Dear Comrade Chairman, the press recently raised the question of debt owned by Minh Hai to the state. What are your policy and measures to satisfactorily resolve this issue?

[Le Van Binh] Yes, Minh Hai has some debts with the state accumulated from the exchange of supplies with the central government, but the actual figures differ from

those reported. We have established a steering committee to collect debts in the province and check the balance of debts owed to the central government. "It is noteworthy, though, that Minh Hai experienced bad harvests for 3 consecutive years, 1985-87; 1987 was especially bad, being the worst year of the past decade or more. We have also requested the central government, particularly the Council of Ministers, to consider cases of people who have been unable to pay their debts and agricultural taxes due to bad harvests and grant them a charitable remittance to encourage the people to enthusiastically engage in agricultural production. At present, however, we are accelerating the collection of debts at grass-roots units."

[Correspondent] Comrade Chairman, during the past period we have experienced difficulty in resolving the food problem for the people. Minh Hai, a province with better land and climatic conditions, has a better chance to solve the food problem than many provinces in the North. My second question is what are your measures to, together with localities throughout the country, solve this problem?

[Le Van Binh] "Although Minh Hai experienced serious failure in its harvest in 1987, we have made utmost efforts to contribute to overcoming the food problem in the country. As of late May we had procured almost 50,000 metric tons of grain; this is the lowest rate of procurement compared to the past years. To date, however, the province has already delivered to the central government 20,000 metric tons of grain."

[Correspondent] Comrade Chairman, Minh Hai is now engaged in the summer-fall crop production; what are the prospects for this crop?

[Le Van Binh] Since early this year, we have held meetings to map out plans for the summer-fall and 10th-month rice production. I may say that this year's production atmosphere is much better than in previous years due to favorable climatic conditions in the early months. "As a result, the province will this year strive to produce 700,000 or more metric tons of grain. We will try to plant 20,000 hectares of summer-fall rice; 15,000 hectares have already been planted." We have also made better preparations for the production of various crops. To date we have received more than 50 percent of needed supplies for this year from the state and through exchanges of materials with other localities. We think that we will achieve satisfactory results in the summer-fall crop this year and high productivity in the 10th-month rice crop.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much Comrade Chairman.

**Nghe Tinh Official Interviewed on Food Problem**  
*BK2706091188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Interview of Pham Xuan Tuy, deputy chairman of people's committee and National Assembly deputy for Nghe Tinh Province with station correspondent—date not given; recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Dear Comrade, in the recent Council of Ministers' appraisal of efforts to resolve the food problem, Nghe Tinh was rated as one of the provinces that had carried out this task satisfactorily, what measures have you taken to overcome the food problem during the past period?

[Pham Xuan Tuy] "Normally, Nghe Tinh Province faces a grain shortage. In 1987 we experienced serious natural calamities; the winter-spring grain production was less than the previous year by more than 100,000 metric tons. While the (?summer-fall) crop was hit by Typhoon No 2 and 3. As a result, the grain production was seriously affected and the total shortfall in 1987 was more than 70,000 [as heard] metric tons." Immediately after September and October, we integrated efforts for the winter crop production, striving to expand acreage of rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops; especially sweet potatoes, corn, and vegetables. It is expected that we will harvest a better winter crop this year and this will help resolve shortage and hunger in the rural areas, now that the movement to provide interest-free loans and other assistance to families affected by shortage and hunger has been carried out widely. We have loaned many families a metric ton or more of grain without charging them interest. "As for this year, the province can procure only 120,000 metric tons of grain, a shortfall of almost 60,000 metric tons. We understand that to ask for the balance from the central government is difficult. As a result, we are getting in touch with southern provinces such as Dong Thap and Hau Giang to purchase and get more grain for the province."

[Correspondent] Comrade, you mentioned measures taken by Nghe Tinh to resolve the food problem during the past period; can you elaborate some expected results of the winter-spring crop of the province this year?

[Pham Xuan Tuy] For the winter-spring crop this year, the climatic conditions in our province is abnormal, while supplies are inadequate and not consistent. "However, we have planted 2,000 hectares of grain more than during the previous year. Generally speaking, it is expected that we will have a good winter-spring crop this year; rice and corn are the two crops that will obtain the highest result, while productivity of sweet potatoes, beans, and peanuts will be less than the previous year. We are now concentrating efforts on resolving various major issues, especially the grain obligation task. Before leaving for the National Assembly session, we had already procured more than 70,000 metric tons of grain, while the target set by the central government is 100,000

metric tons. Many districts, however, have fulfilled their plan norms such as Duc Tho and Thanh Truong Districts." Moreover, we are now concentrating efforts on planting summer-fall rice on 60,000 hectares. We have sent fertilizer, fuel, and other materials to various agricultural cooperatives to satisfactorily carry out the summer-fall rice production. The most difficult task now is to provide water for 29,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, but in our recent meeting with representatives of the ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Food Industry

and Water Conservancy, we were assured that assistance will be provided for the province to overcome this problem.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Comrade, I hope that our compatriots in Nghe Tinh Province will satisfactorily develop the achievements scored during the recent food shortage and will strive to attain a fine success in the coming summer-fall crop.



## Australia

### Further on Beef Accord Signed With Japan

BK2406065988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0510 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] The Japanese beef market is likely to open up dramatically to Australian producers following the signing of an agreement in Canberra between the two nations.

Under the new arrangements, Japan has agreed to abolish its beef import quota system over the next 3 years. This is to be replaced with a tariff which is meant to be progressively reduced to 50 percent over the following 3 years.

This tariff will also be open to further reduction during discussions at the Uruguay round of trade talks.

### GATT Action Withdrawn

BK2806015488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0110 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Australia and the United States have withdrawn an action against Japan before an international trade body after reaching separate agreements with the Japanese Government over beef sales.

Radio Australia's European correspondent, (Lee Duffield), reports that both countries have told the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade they would not be going ahead with the disputes panel hearing which they had asked for.

Australian officials are expected to act formally next month to drop the claim that the Japanese internal trading system amounted to a set of protectionist quotas. The claim was in support of an American case along similar lines.

The officials said that although the two countries were rivals for the Japanese market, both were looking for more open competition.

## Fiji

### Paper Reports on Decree on 'Draconian' Laws

BK2606084588 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND  
HERALD in English 17 Jun 88 p 1

[By Pacific affairs reporter Malcolm Pullman]

[Excerpt] Fiji has decreed draconian new laws understood to include the death penalty for possession of firearms, and detention without charge for up to two years.

The laws are retrospective to March 1 this year, a move which will ensure that they apply to more than 20 people arrested in connection with large arms caches uncovered on June 6.

The Fiji Government last night said the decree, signed yesterday afternoon by the President, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, was designed to counter the recent increase in subversive activities.

Existing powers covering internal security were far too inadequate to deal effectively with subversion, the statement said.

The Government statement did not detail the penalties proposed.

However, reliable sources in Fiji said possession of illegal firearms would now be covered by a life sentence and possession in special restricted military zones would attract the death sentence.

The only detail given in the official statement was the following list:

"Prohibition of quasi military organisations and uniforms.

New powers of preventive detention.

Power to designate security areas.

Power to regulate subversive statements, and publications.

Control of exhibitions and entertainments.

Additional powers of search and seizure and for the prevention of subversive activities.

Miscellaneous provisions pertaining to applicability of bail and police powers."

The statement added: "It is to be emphasised that the Government has decided to take all of these measures after having considered fully and deliberated upon the grave nature of the situation it faces and to the enormity of the consequences that may arise if no corrective action was taken immediately."

The miscellaneous powers mentioned in the official statement are believed to be so wide ranging that even Fiji citizens can now be declared persona non grata if they are seen as a danger to the country.

The cabinet had been discussing the new laws since Monday [13 June]. [passage omitted]

## New Caledonia

### Paris Announces Agreement on Referendum LD2606124688 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Jun

[Excerpts] [Announcer] New Caledonia—After 2 weeks of talks in Paris between the separatist and loyalist delegations with representatives of the French Government an agreement has been reached. Prime Minister Michel Rocard made an announcement this morning at the Hotel Matignon [prime minister's office] after a long night of negotiations. The state is taking the initiative again. The French people will vote in a referendum in the coming months on the future of New Caledonia. Lastly, in 10 years' time, a referendum on self-determination will be held on the island. Michel Rocard reiterated that any solution must be arrived at through dialogue.

[Begin Rocard recording] For 6 weeks, I have had no other concerns for New Caledonia than to try and renew the threads of dialogue. [passage omitted]

For 2 weeks now, after long hours of negotiation, the delegations from New Caledonia led by [Jacques] La Fleur and [Jean-Marie] Tjibaou have agreed that the state should take over the administrative authority of the territory for the next 12 months to guarantee the impartiality of government. The delegations have undertaken together to convey their discussions to their respective authorities and to request the agreement of these authorities on proposals that I have put to them to define new institutions which would allow for a harmonious development of New Caledonia. [end recording]

[Announcer] Here now is the reaction of the loyalists and the separatists. First, Jacques La Fleur, RPCR [Rally for Caledonia in the Republic] deputy, leader of the local RPR [Rally for the Republic] and leader of the loyalists. He believes that the agreement reached is the path of reconciliation.

[Begin La Fleur recording] Each person saw this institutional future in his own way. But each person felt very much that the result—whatever this institutional future may be—must be built for the good of New Caledonia, for the honor of its inhabitants, and for the honor of France. It is my feeling that after 2 weeks of negotiations the work that we have managed to understand that we have to be able to give and to forgive. And this, I believe, is what we have managed to do for the future. [end recording]

[Announcer] Here is the separatist point of view from Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front]. He believes that to guarantee peace on the archipelago, the state must take control:

[Begin Tjibaou recording] This is an agreement on the period during which the state will take charge of the

administration of the territory to allow, perhaps, the reestablishment of peace and a return to calm so that people can go to work, and above all so that people don't kill each other any more. So, from this point of view, I believe that it is a success we owe the delegations. The demands of both sides remain but we have nevertheless on both sides made a great effort so as to be able to reach this first agreement. [end recording]

[Announcer] Let us go back now, Jacques Expert [not further identified], if you don't mind, to these talks which went on until late last night.

[Expert] [Passage omitted] Under the terms of this agreement, which has just been presented by Michel Rocard, a national referendum will be organized in the fall. It will propose to the French people transitional reforms for New Caledonia before the referendum which will be held in the island in 10 years' time in 1998. The national referendum will propose partitioning the island into three provinces: the north, the south, and the Loyalty Islands; a plan for the economic development of the island, particularly in the disadvantaged regions, lastly, there will above all be the guarantee of community rights, in other words, the right to vote in the referendum in 1998. The two delegations agreed to give this right to all those who will be voting in November, that is, all those who are in the territory on this date and who are still there in 10 years' time. Lastly, the prime minister announced that for the next 12 months, local powers will be handed over to representatives of the state, in other words, the high commissioner. The agreement, then, has been signed. It now remains for the representatives of each delegation to go and present it to their supporters in New Caledonia. This is Jacques Expert at Hotel Matignon for Paris radio

### Accord Includes Two Separate Texts AU2706115388 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Report by Noel Courtaigne]

[Excerpts] Paris, June 27 (AFP)—An agreement announced Sunday between New Caledonia's main separatist and anti-independence movements includes two distinct texts outlining the future government of the French South Pacific territory. French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Monday.

The first part of the accord, signed Sunday by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the separatist Kanak and Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), and by Jacques la Fleur, the conservative leader of New Caledonia's main anti-independence group, defines the terms for direct French rule over the territory for the next 12 months.

It includes provisions for participation in the provisional government by groups "representing the principal political families of New Caledonia," although a high commissioner appointed by Paris would oversee administration of the archipelago, Mr. Rocard said in a statement released by his office.

The first text of the accord also provides for French-subsidized professional training and public works projects in New Caledonia designed to "re-balance the economic development of the territory," Mr. Rocard said.

The second part of the accord provides for the eventual reorganization of the territory, including the division of New Caledonia into three distinct provinces to be governed "freely by an assembly elected in proportional voting."

It also allows for New Caledonian voters to hold an election on self-determination in 1998.

Mr. Rocard, who is scheduled Wednesday to submit the first part of the accord to France's Council of Ministers for approval, said he would ask President Francois Mitterrand to hold a referendum for French voters on the second part of the accord sometime next autumn. [passage omitted]

In New Zealand, Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall said Monday that New Zealand welcomes the accord, adding that "the arrangements are forward-looking and evolutionary."

A spokesman for Australia's Foreign Ministry said that Canberra welcomed the agreement.

Speaking on French television Monday, Mr. Tjibaou defended the accord and said: "Now we must think politically about the whole of our demands, about how to direct them in the future, in order to obtain a successful vote on self-determination."

Mr. Tjibaou and Mr. La Fleur are scheduled to return to New Caledonia to consult their constituencies on the accord.

The agreement was criticized by New Caledonia's white extreme-right politicians.

The accord also provides for French investment in New Caledonia calculated to balance the distribution of wealth between the territory's poorer Melanesian communities and its richer, mostly-European communities.

Twenty-eight persons died in violence between separatists and loyalists earlier this year during the French presidential election campaign.

#### **Separatists Express 'Reluctance'**

*BK2806035688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0100 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Leaders of the Kanak separatist movement in New Caledonia say they might have to ask the French Government to renegotiate parts of the agreement under which the territory is to come under direct rule from Paris.

Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the head of the main separatist organization, the FLNKS [Kanak National Socialist Liberation Front] and other leaders told a news conference in Paris that the agreement would be submitted to a special congress of the separatist movement for ratification next month. They said they would be reluctant to accept every aspect of the accord and Paris might have to be asked to agree to some changes.

The separatist leader said they would recommend that the Kanak community accept an interim system of government under a federation of three provinces—not four—as they had originally sought.

The other aspect of the agreement yet to be settled is eligibility to vote in a referendum in New Caledonia on the territory's long-term future to be held after 10 years.

The separatist leader said their attitude was that anyone living in the territory now should be able to vote if they were still living there when the referendum was held.

#### **New Zealand**

##### **Foreign Minister on New Caledonia Accord**

*BK2706092888 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[Text] New Zealand has welcomed the French-sponsored agreement on a new political framework for New Caledonia. The foreign minister, Mr Russell Marshall, said the agreement was forward looking and evolutionary and could lead to a form of independence.

Mr Marshall said his government would now wait to see whether it would be acceptable to the political groups in New Caledonia.

The agreement was announced in Paris by the French prime minister, Mr Rocard, following talks with the Kanak separatist leader and the pro-French loyalist leader.



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JUNE 28, 1988

